MARTIN LINGS
M. A.

2266/

THE LITHUANIANS' BOOK OF ENGLISH

I.

PRIBAČIO LEIDINYS KAUNAS
1936

Vadovėlis Lietuvos mokykloms
tinka
(Šv. Min. Kn. Tikr. Komisijos
prot. Nr. 532.)

Thomas Gainsborough

The blue boy

MARTIN LINGS
M. A. (Oxon.)

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1936

Spaustuvė „Olimpija“, Vilkaviškis.

Preface

It is the privilege of every author to write a preface to his book, and I gladly take this opportunity of thanking all who have helped me in so many different ways.

Without the editors it would never have been written, for it was they who first opened my eyes to the want of such a book. I thank them for this, for their unfailing encouragement and enthusiasm, and, not least, for their resource and good taste in the difficult task of illustration.

Another of my great debts is to Miss Bulotaitė for her excellent work in translating the grammatical notes, and for her kindly advice; another to Mr. Bulota for his help in all difficulties connected with the Lithuanian language. I cannot thank them enough.

Owing to my absence, Mr. Wolfson most kindly put his knowledge of English at my disposal, and consented to read the proofs, which I leave in his hands with the utmost confidence and gratitude.

I also thank Mr. Adrian Paterson for permission to include his beautiful translation of a Lithuanian folk song; and I am most grateful to "Olimpija", the printers, for all the trouble they have taken, especially in obtaining the many different kinds of type necessary for such a book. I acknowledge too the help which I have derived, consciously and unconsciously, from the works of Dr. Studerus and Mr. Schmittlein.

I hope that this book will serve many for the beginning of a study that may bring them in the end to read, understand, and enjoy all that is best in English literature.

Burnage, England. *Martin Lings*

July 10th, 1936

Prakalba.

"The Lithuanians' Book of English" yra parašyta labiausiai tiems, kurie pradeda mokytis angliškai Lietuvos mokyklose pagal Švietimo Ministerijos programą.

Lietuviams keturiolika pirmųjų pamokų, man rodosi, ypatingai pravers, nes, patiekdamas pirmuosius gramatikos sunkumus, turėjau galvoje tiktai skirtumus tarp lietuvių ir anglų kalbų, nežiūrėdamas kitų kalbų. Tuo būdu mokiniai pirmiau supras vartojimą anglų kalboje žodžių šitas, anas, mano, jo ir t. t. prieš imdami nagrinėti vartojimą pažymimojo rodiklio "the", kurio lygmens lietuvių kalboje, žinoma, nėra ir kuris todėl lietuviui, dar nė vienos kitos svetimos kalbos nesimokiusiam, turi iš pradžių atrodyti beveik nenugalimas. Nepažymimojo rodiklio pradžioje negalima išvengti, bet jo vartojimo taisyklės, palyginti, paprastos. Veiksmažodžių iš pradžių duodu tik paprasčiausias lytis, paaiškindamas visą padedamųjų veiksmažodžių can ir must vartojimą, kurie vienodi visuose asmenyse ir klausimuose statomi tiesiog prieš jų veiksnį be jokių do ir does vartojimo sunkumų.

Gramatiniai paaiškinimai kiekvienos pamokos pradžioje liečia ypač tekstą, kurį duodu toliau. Ar mokiniai šių paaiškinimų žiurės daugiau ar mažiau, tai priklausys nuo jų amžiaus ir nuo jų mokytojų metodo. Bet jie neprivalo jų išmokti prieš perskaitydami tekstą. Aiškus dalykas, kad po vienerių darbo metų mokiniai neturės tobulo supratimo, sakysime, apie esamojo atliktinio laiko ir shall ir will vartojimą. Bet jie turės bent įžangą į šiuos sunkius, bet pagrindinius, anglų kalbos bruožus ir bus prirengti giliau juos nagrinėti šios knygos II dalyje.

Kiekvienoje pirmųjų 14 pamokų, kurių geriausia būtų mokyti kiek galint uždaromis knygomis, yra apie 15 naujų žodžių. Pamoka bus įdomesnė, jei duodami knygoje angliški berniukų ir mergaičių vardai bus pakeičiami individualiais mokinių vardais.

Kitų pamokų, nors jos ir nevienodo ilgumo, pagrindiniame tekste yra maždaug po 20 naujų žodžių. Sakomieji klausimai tik retkarčiais tiesiog tesiriša su pirma duodamu tekstu. Daugumoje jie duoda naujas bet paprastas mintis jau žinomais žodžiais, bet pirmiau visuomet reikia duoti klausimai, kurie tiesiog

liečia naująjį tekstą; mokytojas visuomet gali juos čia pat sugalvoti. Šie klausimai, ypačiai tolesnėse pamokose, turi būti toki, kad mokinys galėtų atsakyti į juos daugiau negu vienu sakiniu, kad jis turėtų pasakojimo praktikos. Knygos gale duodu kelis straipsnius, kuriuose, paminėtąją knygos dalį išėjus, nebebus naujų žodžių, gal kokis vienas ar du. Mokytojas turi juos balsu perskaityti ir paskum žodžiu dėl jų klausinėti. Mokiniui tatai bus kaip ir malonus paskatinimas, kai jis iš to patirs, kad be tiesioginio prisirengimo gali kiek suprasti angliškai.

Ši knyga nuosekli ir paaiškinimo nėra reikalinga. Yra tačiau trys dalykai, kuriuos norėčiau pabrėžti, ypačiai dėl to, kad jie nėra liečiami kurioje nors kitoje man žinomoje anglų kalbos pradžiamokslio knygoje.

1) Mokinys reikia kiek galint greičiau išmokyti veiksmažodžių sutrumpintųjų lyčių. Vartoti šnekamojoje anglų kalboje pilnosios lytys tikra klaida, išskyrus atvejų, kai norima kas nors pabrėžti. Po 5 pamokos, kurioje yra duodamos sutrumpintosios lytys, mokinys turi būti verčiamas kalboje tik jas tevartoti ir, nedarydamas taip, turi būti mokytojo taisomas kaip iš paprastosios gramatinės klaidos. Mokinys gali vartoti šias lytis ir visuose rašomuosiuose darbuose šios knygos ribose. Anglai nuolat vartoja jas privatiniuose laiškuose.

2) Kai atsakymas į klausimą prasideda žodžiu taip ar ne mokinys neprivalo kartoti visus klausimo žodžius, bet tiktai veiksnį ir padedamąjį veiksmažodį, kaip dėl to paaiškinta 5-je pamokoje. Viena, šitaip atsakinėti į klausimus tai visiškai taisyklinga ne dirbtinė anglų kalba. Antra, mokinys anksti gaus supratimą vartojimo padedamojo veiksmažodžio, kuris anglų pasikalbėjime vaidina tokį svarbų vaidmenį (žr. 36 pamoką). Tur būt neperdėsiu sakydamas, kad apie 50% svetimšalių, kurie kalba angliškai, nežino, kaip išversti "aš irgi, aš taip pat" ir kai kuriuos kitus tokius posakius ir tai daugiausia dėl to, kad iš pat pradžių nebuvo išmokyti sudaryti teigiamuosius ir neigiamuosius atsakymus būdu, kurį tik nusakiau. Bet į kitus klausimus reikia atsakinėti pilnais sakiniais.

3) Ypačiai reikia žiūrėti nekirčiuotų vienskiemenių žodžių tarimo, pav. was ir were (žr. 14 pamoką). Atidėlioti šis dalykas kaip įmantrybė, kuri esanti nereikalinga pradedantiesiems,

nedera. Šie žodžiai taip dažnai vartojami, jog kartą įpratus netaisyklingai tarti, labai sunku nuo to atprasti. Čia patys anglai kartais svetimšalį suklaidina, pav. paklausti, kaip reikia tarti as, jie atsakytų (*az*). Bet taip šis žodis tariamas, kai vartojamas vienas, šiap jis visuomet tariamas (*əz*). O vienas jis vartojamas būna tiktai paminėtaisiais atvejais, kurių tačiau anglų kalboje nėra. Tas pat reikia pasakyti ir dėl daugelio kitų paprasčiausių angliškų žodžių. kaip antai: as, at, of, and, but.

Jei mokiniai supranta fonetinius ženklus, tai kas primirštų žodžių tarimą, gali naudotis žodynėliu šios knygos gale, kur kiekvienas žodis fonetiškai atvaizduotas. Gal įdomu bus pažymėti, kad Prancūzijoje visi mokiniai, kurie mokosi anglų kalbos, išmokomi skaityti fonetinius ženklus, nors šis metodas kitas svetimas kalbas dėstant tenai nevartojamas. Parinkdamas šiai knygai fonetinius ženklus, naudojausi kiek galėdamas vien lietuviškomis raidėmis. Bet atitinkančių visiems anglų kalbos garsams ženklų lietuviškųjų raidžių tarpe rasti negalima; užsispyrimas taip padaryti pasibaigtų netiksliu tarimu. Trūkstantiems lietuvių kalboje garsams panaudojau priprastus anglų kalbos fonetinius ženklus, kuriuos dedu atskirai.

Baigdamas norėčiau pasakyti, kad, išskyrus kai kuriuos eilėraščius, šioje knygoje nėra nė vieno sakinio, kurio savaimingai nepasakytų bet kuris šių dienų anglas inteligentas. Stengiausi vengti tokių dalykų, kurie, kad ir labai taisyklingi, bet tematyt tiktai gramatikos vadovėliuose.

Nuoširdžiai tikiuosi, kad visi mokytojai, kurie šiuo vadovėliu naudosis, man praneš, jeigu ras joje ką nors tokio, su kuo nesutiks, kad galėčiau atitaisyti antrajame leidime. Ketinu dar parašyti II, III ir IV šios knygos dalis ir tikiuosi, kad visose šiose knygose bus ne tiktai skaitymo medžiaga, bet ir visa anglų kalbos gramatika.

M. L.

Kaune, 1936 gegužės 2 d.

English verse

All the verse in this book should be learnt by heart, except perhaps Wordsworth's sonnet to Sleep, which may be found too long in line for a beginner.

Most of the verse is as simple as possible, but it must be remembered that in English the language of poetry is very different from that of conversation, and occasionally the verse in this book has constructions and word order which would not be used in conversation:

e. g. "when he did sing" instead of "when he sang"
and "weeps a maiden" " " "a maiden weeps".

There are also necessarily a few words which would not normally be used in conversation, and these are marked "poez." in the vocabulary.
But it will do even a young beginner no harm to meet such forms once or twice, and I know of no good English poem which is without them.

Phonetic Symbols,

which are not part of the Lithuanian alphabet.

ɛ	as in	air	ɛə
ɑ	"	cat	*kɑt*
ə	"	but	*bət*
ə:	"	bird	*bə:d*
ɔ	"	hot	*hɔt*
ɔ:	"	short	*šɔ:t*
ʌ	"	sun	*sʌn*
ou	"	know	*nou*
θ	"	think	*θiŋk*
ð	"	though	*ðou*
ŋ	"	sing	*siŋ*
w	"	water	*wɔ:tə*

N. B. In the vocabulary at the end of the book, for words which vary in pronunciation (v. lesson 14.) only the ordinary unemphatic forms are given in phonetic script.

In the diphthongs *ai* as in high, and *au* as in how I have used the same symbol *a*, although actually for the open unrounded vowel which forms the first part of the sound *ai* the highest part of the tongue is slightly more advanced than it is for the corresponding open unrounded vowel in the sound *au*.

THE FIRST LESSON.

Atsakant į klausimus arba kartojant juos, nėra reikalo kartoti žodžiai this (šitas) ir that (anas). Vartokite jų vietoje trečiojo asmens vienaskaitos bevardės giminės įvardį it.

What is this? It is a pencil.
What is this? It is a pen.
What is that? It is a window.
What is that? It is a door.
What is this? It is a book.
What is that? It is a black-board.
What is this? It is a notebook.
Is this a pen? Yes, it is a pen.
Is that a door? No, it is not a door. Is it a window? No, it is not a window. What is it? It is a black-board.

THE SECOND LESSON.

Daugumos anglų daiktavardžių daugiskaita yra sudaroma, pridedant galūnę — s. Po garsų f, k, t, p, ji tariama—s, po visų kitų — z.

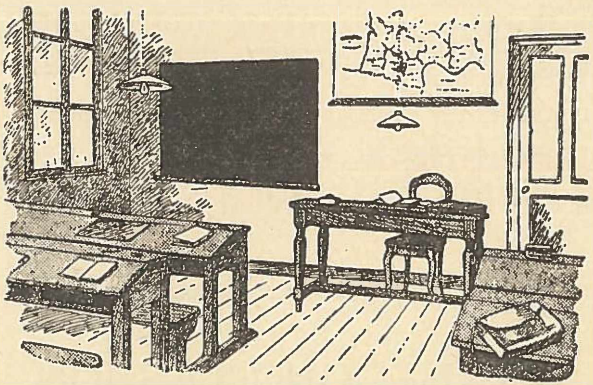
Žodžių this ir that daugiskaita yra these ir those.

Būdvardžiai vienaskaitoje ir daugiskaitoje turi tą pačią lytį. Trečiojo asmens įvardis yra they.

This pencil is red. Red is a colour. This pen is blue. Blue is a colour. Red and blue are colours.

What colour is this book? It is red. Is this book red? No, it is green. This pencil is not green. It is yellow. Yellow and green are colours. Is this notebook yellow? No, it is green.

What colours are these pencils? They are yellow and red. What colours are these books? They are blue and green. Blue and green are colours, and brown is also a colour. This is a table. It is brown. That is a desk. It is also brown. What colour are this table and that desk? They are brown. They are the same colour.



That black-board is black. Is it the same colour as this notebook? Yes, it is the same colour as this notebook. Are this notebook and that desk the same colour? No, they are not the same colour. They are different colours. That desk is the same colour as this table.

What is also the same colour as this table? That door is also the same colour as this table.

THE THIRD LESSON.

1	2	3	4	5
one	two	three	four	five

One vartojamas, kai norime pabrėžti, kad daiktavardis, kurį jis nusako, tėra vienas. Rodiklis a, kuris yra silpnoji nepažymimoji žodžio one lytis, vartojamas su vienaskaita daiktavardžių, kurie nėra jau kitaip kaip nusakyti (t. y. prieš kuriuos nestovi toki apibrėžiantieji žodžiai, kaip antai: this, that, my, your ir t.t.)

I have one yellow book, one green book, and two red books. How many books have I? I have four books. These are my books. What colours are my books? They are yellow, green, and red. My red books are different. This is small and this is big. My small book is open, but my big book is shut. Is that door open? No, it is shut. Is my small red book shut? No, it is open.

I have two pencils, but they are different colours. This is blue, but this is green. My blue pencil is short, but my green pencil is long. John, you have a book. It is your book. What colour is your book? It is red.

Has John a book? Yes, he has a book. His book is red.

Mary also has a book. Has she a yellow book? No, she has not a yellow book. Her book is red

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Many questions should now be asked, such as: — How many notebooks have you? Is this your pen? Has Jane a green pencil? What colour is her pencil? Is her red book big? etc.

In answering a question about another person, the name should not be repeated, he or she being used instead.

THE FOURTH LESSON.

I have a name. My name is John Francis Baker. I have one surname. It is Baker. I have two Christian names. They are John and Francis.

(Questions should now be asked, such as: — What is your surname? How many Christian names has Paul? Has Peter a long name?)

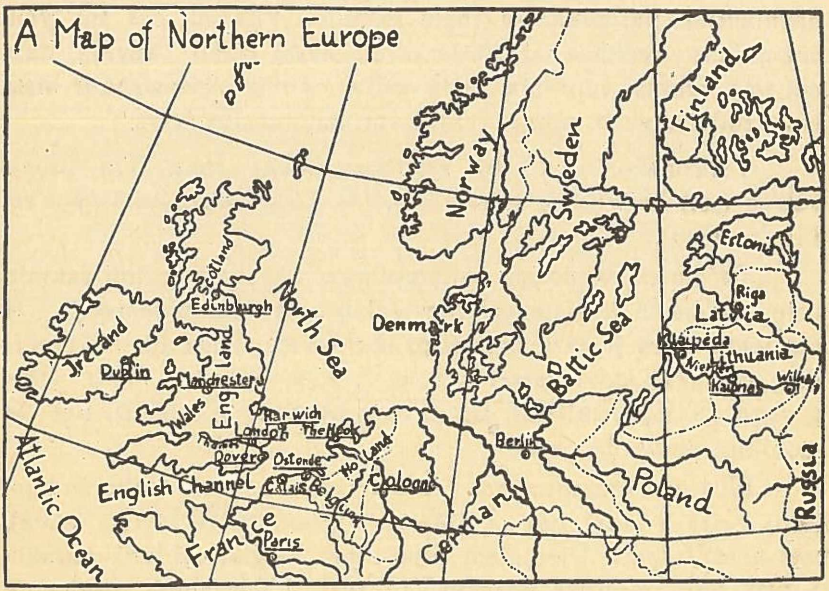
I have a country. Its name is Lithuania. I am Lithuanian. Lithuania is also your country, and you are Lithuanian. I have the same country as you. We have the same country. We are Lithuanian. Why are we Lithuanian? Because Lithuania is our country. Our language is Lithuanian. Our colours are yellow, green, and red. This book has a name. Its name is "The Lithuanians' Book of English". English is a language.

Questions should now be asked, such as: — Is English our language? Why is Lithuanian our language? Are our colours yellow, brown and blue? etc.

6	7	8	9	10
six	seven	eight	nine	ten

THE FIFTH LESSON.

Daiktavardžiai, kurių galūnėje yra y su priešais stovinčiu priebalsiu, darosi savo daugiskaitą, raidę y pasikeisdami raidžių grupe ies (iz), pav. country, countries.



Our language is Lithuanian. We can all speak Lithuanian. This book is English. From it you can learn English. Can we all speak English? No, we cannot all speak it. I can, but you cannot. Can John speak English? No, he cannot. Where are we now? We are in Lithuania now. In England you must

speak English. Why must you speak English in England? Because they cannot understand Lithuanian. Their language is English. Lithuania is not a big country. England is a small country. They are both small countries, but Russia is a big country. In Russia they can all speak Russian. In France you must speak French.

Labai svarbu išmokti sutrumpintosios lytys veiksmažodžių, dažniausiai pasitaikančių anglų kalboje. Ypačiai dėl šių lyčių nežinojimo svetimšaliai, kurie pirmą kartą lanko Angliją, dažnai taip sunkiai supranta anglų kalbą. Toliau, klausiant ir atsakant žodžiu, visur reikia vartoti sutrumpintosios lytys.

Veiksmažodžio to be esamasis laikas toks: I'm (*aim*), you're (*jɔ:*) he's (*hyz*), she's (*šyz*), it's (*its*), we're (*wiə*). you're, they're (*ðɛə*).

Tačiau nė vieno šių satrumpinimų negalima vartoti sakinio gale. Žodis is teigiamuosiuose sakiniuose trumpinamas į 's, net jeigu prieš jį nėra įvardžio, be atvejų, kada tų daiktavardžių galūnėse stovi garsai s, š, c, č, z, ž. Sakome: Our language is Lithuanian, bet This book's English. Bet čia mokiniui padės jo ausis.

Not yra trumpinamas į n't ir rašomas kaip dalis žodžio, kuris prieš jį stovi, pav. I haven't (*hɑvənt*), it isn't (*izənt*), we aren't (*ąnt*). Vienintėlė išimtis yra neigiamoji lytis posakio I am, kuri parvirsta posakiu I'm not. Klausiamoji neigiamoji lytis yra aren't I? Cannot pavirsta posakiu can't.

Atsakant į žemiau einančius klausimus, kaip ir į visus kitus žodžio klausimus šioje knygoje, kai atsakymas prasideda žodžiu Yes arba No, visuomet reikia tiktai pridėti veiksmažodis, pavartotas klausime, ir asmeninis įvardis, pav. Is Lithuania your country? Yes, it is. Jei klausime yra du

veiksmažodžiai, kartokite tiktai pirmąjį jų dviejų, pav. Can you speak English? No, I can't.

Questions.

1. Can you learn French from this book? 2. Can you speak Lithuanian? 3. Is Russia a small country? 4. Are we in England now? 5. How many languages can you speak? 6. Why aren't we English? 7. Is John Lithuanian? 8. Are you English? 9. What are your Christian names? 10. What language must we speak in Russia? 11. What's your name?

Oral Exercise.

Put the following statements into the interrogative form: 1. I have the same country as you. 2. We're all Lithuanian. 3. He has two Christian names. 4. She can speak French. 5. In different countries they can speak different languages. 6. That's my book. 7. That window's open. 8. I can understand their language. 9. We have three colours. 10. You're all small.

Written Exercise.

Write out with abbreviations all the sentences in the third lesson which can be abbreviated.

11	12	13	14	15
eleven	twelve	thirteen	fourteen	fifteen

THE SIXTH LESSON.

Medžiagų pavadinimai, pav. ink (rašalas), chalk (kreida), ir paper (popierius), yra vartojami, kaip ir kitų daiktavardžių daugiskaita ir kalbų pavadinimai (English, Lithuanian ir t.t.) be nepažymimojo rodiklio a. Jo vietoje dažnai yra vartojamas nepažymimasis būdvardis some. Klausiamuosiuose sakiniuose, taip pat ir po neigiamojo veiksmažodžio, some vietoje paprastai vartojame any. Neigiamuosiuose sakiniuose not any vietoje galima vartoti no (joks), pav. He has some ink. She can't understand any English. We have no paper.

Tačiau prieš neigiamąjį veiksmažodi any vartoti negalima. Reikia, pav., sakyti: Some French people (žmonės) cannot speak English arba No French people can speak English, nelygu kas norima pasakyti. Žinoma, šie du sakiniai visu kuo skiriasi. Taip pat po neigiamojo veiksmažodžio also vietoje vartojame either.

Kai klausiamasis įvardis yra vartojamas su prielinksniu, tai šis prielinksnis paprastai dedamas po žodžio, po kurio jis stovės atsakyme, pav. Who can you learn English from? We can learn English from you.

Daugiskaita daiktavardžių, kurie baigiasi sargiaisiais arba žvarbiaisiais s, z, dž, š, č, yra daroma, pridedant es (iz), pav. bench (suolas), benches.

English people can't understand Lithuanian, but they can learn it from us. Who can we learn English from? We can learn it from them. Who in Lithuania can you learn it from? You can learn it from me. I can teach you. We can teach them our language. Can any English people speak French? Yes, some can, but some can't.

We have our lessons in this room. In our room we have a black-board, a table, and some desks. How

many desks have we? We have nine. We have also nine benches. You're on them.

Have we any English people in our room? No, we haven't. We have no French people either.

John is a boy. Mary is a girl. How many boys has Peter on his bench? He has three. How many has Mary? She hasn't any.

This is ink. We have also some chalk and some paper. They are both white.

Questions should be asked, such as: How many people have you on your bench? Are you a girl? Is John a girl? Have you any chalk? What people can we learn French from? etc.

Oral Exercise

Put the following questions into the form of statements: 1. Have we any ink? 2. Haven't we any paper? 3. Are our paper and chalk both white? 4. Can't you understand Russian either? 5. Have you and John both the same names? 6. Are any windows open in our room? 7. Haven't they any long pencils? 8. Are we all girls? 9. Can any English people speak Lithuanian? 10. Has he no green books? 11. Can't any Lithuanian people teach us French? 12. Can no French people understand Russian?

Written Exercise

Put the sentences I have my red book and I am in my country into the other persons, singular and plural, with the pronouns you, he, she, we, you, they.

16	17	18	19	20
sixteen	seventeen	eighteen	nineteen	twenty

THE SEVENTH LESSON.

Kai veiksmažodžio to be veiksnys yra apibrėžiamas kuriuo nors nežymimuoju būdvardžiu (pav. some, a), kiekiniu skaitvardžiu (pav. three, eight) arba žodžiu no ir kai veiksmažodžio papildinys nėra vardininko linksnyje, tai veiksnys dedamas po veiksmažodžio, o prieš veiksmažodį stovi žodis there. Pav. jeigu Jonas po mano stalu, aš pasakyčiau: John is under my table. Bet jeigu aš tiksliai nežinočiau, kas po mano stalu, aš pasakyčiau: There's a boy under my table.

Išskiriamasis klausiamasis įvardis yra which.

There are four walls in our room and they're all white. There are also two windows, some benches for you, and a chair for me. Over my table there's a light. On my left there's a door and on my right there's a black-board. Under it there's some chalk, because without chalk I can't write on it. Why must I write on it with chalk? Because I can't write on it with a pen or a pencil. I can write on paper with a pen or a pencil. You can write in your notebooks with red chalk, but not with white.

Your benches are in front of me. John's on one, and Mary's behind him. He's in front of her. Are

there any benches behind me? No, there aren't. There aren't any desks either.

John's between Jane and Anne. Which is on his left? Jane's on his left and Anne's on his right.

Questions should be asked, such as: What is there over my desk? Is there a door on my right? What can I write with in my notebook? Who's on your left? Who are you behind? etc.

Oral Exercise

Put into the interrogative form the following statements: 1. There's a girl under my table. 2. There are some English people in Lithuania. 3. There are some French people also. 4. I'm between John and Paul. 5. You're behind Mary. etc.

Written Exercise

Fill in the prepositions in the following sentences: 1. My table's — that light. 2. — red chalk you can write — a black-board or — your notebooks. 3. You're, — me. 4. I can't write — a black-board — chalk. 5. That door's — my left. 6. There are no benches — me.

21	30	40	50	60
twenty-one	thirty	forty	fifty	sixty

THE EIGHTH LESSON.

Keli daiktavardžiai turi netaisyklingą daugiskaitos lytį, kaip antai: man (vyras), men, woman (moteris), women, tooth (dantis) teeth.

Pastebėjimas: Tark woman (*wumən*) ir women (*wimin*).

Taisyklingųjų daiktavardžių galūnė th, kuri vienaskaitoje yra duslus garsas, daugiskaitoje virsta skardžiu garsu, pav. mouth (*mauϑ*), mouths (*mauðz*).

Žodynėlyje šios knygos gale daugiskaitos lytis yra duodama tiktai tada, kada ji netaisyklinga.

Prieš žodį, prasidedantį balsiu, rodiklis a pakeičiamas rodikliu an, pav. an ear.

Kilmininkas daiktavardžių, kurie reiškia žmones ir gyvulius, paprastai daromas, pridedant galūnę 's vienaskaitoje ir daugiskaitoje. Taisyklingųjų daiktavardžių vienaskaitos kilmininko tarimas nieku nesiskiria nuo daugiskaitos, pav. a boy's book, two boys' books.

Jei daugiskaitos vardininkas nesibaigia garsu s, tai kilmininkas sudaromas, pridedant 's pav. man's, men's.

Visų kitų daiktavardžių kilmininkas paprastai sudaromas su prielinksniu of, kuris taip pat vartojamas ir daiktavardžiams, kurie reiškia dvasingas būtybes, posakiuose, kaip antai: in front of, on each side of.

Fair yra daugiausia vartojamas, kalbant apie plaukus arba odą. Bet kalbant apie kitus dalykus, light yra daugiau vartojamas, pav. She has light blue eyes.

Žodis great reiškia didelis, tačiau ne fiziška prasme, bet jis reiškia dvasinę didybę, pagarsėjimą ir pan. Fiziška prasme didumą reikšti reikia vartoti žodį big.

Proverb: All great men have big noses.

This is my head. On our heads we each have hair. Some people have dark hair, and some people have fair hair. Men's hair is short. Boys' is also short. Women and girls have long hair. Mary has long dark hair, but Peter has short fair hair.

In front of our heads we each have a face, with two eyes, a nose, and a mouth. On each side of our heads we have an ear. We can hear with our ears. What can we do with our eyes? We can see with them, and we can speak with our mouths. In our mouths there are teeth. We can eat with them.

Questions.

1. Can you hear with your nose? 2. What can you hear with? 3. Can you see with your eyes? 4. Can you see how many books there are on my table? 5. How many are there? 6. What colour are John's eyes? 7. What colour are Mary's? 8. Who's on Peter's left? 9. Who's on Anne's right? 10. Who are on each side of Paul? 11. Is your face behind your head? 12. What can you eat with? 13. What can you speak with? 14. What people have long hair? 15. Have all women long hair? 16. Can a nose be great? 17. Can the same man be great and small? 18. Is Jane's hair dark or fair?

Written Exercise.

Describe the appearance of one of your friends by mentioning the colour or size of some of his features.

70	80	90	100	101
seventy	eighty	ninety	a hundred	a hundred and one

THE NINTH LESSON

This ir that yra pabrėžiamieji būdvardžiai. This book reiškia knygą, kuri yra čia, o that book yra knyga, kuri yra tenai. Bet prieš bendrinius daiktavardžius, pav. book arba man, kai turimas galvoje tam tikras žmogus arba knyga ir kai

visai aišku be kurio kito apibrėžimo, kuri knyga ir kuris žmogus turimas galvoje, tai vartojame pažymimąjį rodiklį the.

Iš viso to išeina, kad rodiklį the vartojame prieš daiktavardžius:

a) kurie buvo jau pirma paminėti, pav. A man is in front of a picture. In the picture there is also a man.

b) kurie reiškia daiktą, kuris yra daug arčiau mūsų, negu kiti tos rūšies daiktai. Jeigu, pav., pasakytume apie duris, apie kurias pirma nebuvo kalbėta, the door is open, tai būtų aišku, kad kalbama apie šio kambario duris. Taip pat, turėdamas galvoje visas keturias kambario sienas, galėčiau pasakyti the walls are white ir būtų aišku, kad turiu galvoje šio kambario sienas, šias sienas. Bet jei pasakyčiau the book is open, tai nebūtų aišku, kuri iš mūsų daugelio knygų yra atversta.

c) The yra vartojamas su tautų ir šeimų vardais daugiskaitoje, kai į jas žiūrime, kaip į vienetą, pav. The Lithuanians, the English, the Bakers.

Pastebėjimas: Būdvardžiai, kurie reiškia tautybę ir kurių galūnė baigiasi an, galima vartoti ir kaip daiktavardžiai ir daugiskaitoje jie gauna galūnę s, pav. Lithuanians, Russians, Latvians. Bet kiti būdvardžiai, kurie parodo tautybę, tegali būti vartojami be daiktavardžio tik, kada prieš juos stovi the. Galima sakyti Lithuanians, bet kalbant apie anglų tautybės žmones reikia sakyti English people.

d) The yra vartojamas su daiktavardžiais, paskui kuriuos eina tikslus paaiškinąs posakis, pav. The man in that picture, the book on my desk.

Pažymėjimas: Vienas the gali stovėti su dviem daiktavardžiais, kai jie sujungiami žodžiu and, pav. The table and desks are the same colour.

The yra tariamas (ðə) prieš priebalsius ir (ði) prieš balsius.

Po like visuomet stovi daiktavardis arba įvardis, bet jeigu daiktavardžio arba įvardžio nėra, tai like vietoje reikia vartoti žodis alike. Žodžiai like ir alike reiškia panašus.

A man is in front of a picture. In the picture there is another man. This is a rhyme by the man in front of the picture about the man in the picture:

Brothers and sisters have I none*
and this man's father is my father's son.

If the man in front of the picture can say this about the man in the picture, who is the man in the picture?

To the Chinese and Japanese we are all alike, because according to them we all have owls' eyes, asses' ears, horses' teeth, and noses big enough for two. To us they are alike, because they all have small noses, black hair, yellow skins, and eyes like our eyes when they are half shut.

* I have no brothers and sisters.

Questions should be asked, such as: Who is the man in the picture? Have you any brothers and sisters? Has your father any horses? Is your sister's hair dark or fair? Are you like her? What's the half of eight? What are the English colours? etc.

Written Exercise.

Write out the following, filling in the spaces with a, an, some, any, no, or the.

On my desk there are two red books. — light red book is big, but — dark red book is small. On — desk there are also — pencils, — pen, and — chalk. Aren't there — note-books? No, there aren't — There's — paper either, but we can write on — black-board with — chalk.

Saying. In at one ear and out at the other.

200	1000	2000
two hundred	a thousand	two thousand

2222

two thousand two hundred and twenty — two

THE TENTH LESSON.

Anglų kalboje santykinis įvardis paprastai yra that. Who irgi dažnai vartojamas, kalbant apie žmones. Kai jis vartojamas su prielinksniu, tai prielinksnis pasilieka toje vietoje, kurią jis paprastai turėtų pagrindiniame sakinyje. Santykinis įvardis, nebūdamas vardininko linksnyje, būna dažnai praleidžiamas, ypatingai kalbant, pav. The man you have French lessons from.

Pastebėjimas. Parodomasis įvardis arba būdvardis that yra tariamas (ðæt), o santykinis įvardis ir jungtukas (ðət).

Of yra vartojamas išskirties kilmininko linksniui pasakyti, pav. Which of you? A word of six letters.

The yra vartojamas su kelintiniais skaitvardžiais ir paprastai su last ir su žodžiu same.

Prieš bendratį visuomet eina prielinksnis to, išskyrus po veiksmažodžių can ir must ir kelių kitų, pav. You must know how to spell that word.

Pastebėjimas. The, this, that, my, stovėdami prie daiktavardžio su būdvardžiu, eina prieš būdvardį, išskyrus žodžius all ir both, pav. all my books, both the brothers.

This is the English alphabet. It has twenty-six letters. You must pronounce the letters like this: A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z. Which of you can say the alphabet?

A is the first letter, B is the second, and Z is the last. This is a word of four letters, "dare". You must spell it like this: D, A, R, E.

Can you spell the word "red" R, E, D. Yes, you're right. Can you spell "eight"? E, I, T. No, you're wrong. In "eight" there are also a "G" and an "H".

In English you must write the sound (č) with the letters C and H, and the sound (š) with the letters S and H.

What is a word of six letters with W for its first letter? Window. Yes, you're right. What is a word of eight letters with J for its first letter? Yellow. No, you're wrong. "Yellow" has six letters and its first letter is Y. The right word is "Japanese".

There's a word of five letters on the blackboard. How must you spell it? Q, U, I, T, E. Yes.

When a word has Q for its first letter, its second letter is U.

You must know how to spell all the words you can pronounce. If you can't spell a word, you can't write it. If you can't pronounce a word right, English people can't understand you.

What is the difference between the words RIGHT and WRITE? There's a difference in meaning and also in spelling. Is there any difference in their pronunciation? No, there isn't. Can you spell "colour"? There's another word like it in pronunciation. It's "collar". Can you spell it? C, O, L, L, A, R. Yes, you're quite right. But it isn't quite the same as "colour". Can you hear the difference? It isn't enough to hear the difference. You also must pronounce them right. There's a small difference in pronunciation between the words "for" and "four". Can you hear it? There's also a difference in pronunciation between "to" and "two". They're alike, but they aren't quite the same.

Questions should be asked, such as: What are the differences between "know" and "no"? Is it enough to know how to pronounce an English word? etc.

Let the pupils themselves ask each other questions, such as: What is a word of six letters with B for its first letter? and let them judge the answer by saying: You're right or You're wrong.

From now on dictations should be given, at the teacher's discretion. A few words for exercise in pronunciation are in-

cluded at the end of most lessons, but of course such exercise depends largely on individual difficulties. Exercises in spelling should also be given from time to time.

Pronunciation: ɔ: all, small, wall, horse, door, chalk, according.

1.000.000 a million

3.333.333 three million, three hundred and thirty three thousand, three hundred and thirty three.

THE ELEVENTH LESSON.

The yra vartojamas su dauguma daiktavardžių, reiškiančių vienintelį dalyką, pav. the sun, the moon.

Enough, priešingai kaip kiti prieveiksmiai, visuomet eina po būdvardžio, kurį jis nusako, pav. big enough for two. Bet kai jis imamas su daiktavardžiu, tai stovi prieš daiktavardį, pav. enough light (užtektinai šviesos).

That's the electric light, but now we can see without it. It's day, and in the day we can nearly always see by the light of the sun, if we have windows. Why must we have windows? Because the light of the sun can't come to us through walls. It can come through the air or through glass. Even when the sun's behind clouds and we can't see it, we can read by its light, because it's so strong. But someti-

mes when there's a fog, even the sun isn't strong enough to come through. At night we can't often read without the electric light, but we can sometimes. On a light night, when there are no clouds in the sky, we can see to read by the moon, if it is full. But we must be at the window and we must have strong eyes.

Questions.

1. What colour is the sky when there are no clouds in it? 2. Is it the same blue as the blue that is one of the English colours? 3. What is the difference between these two blues? 4. When the window is open, how does the light of the sun come to us? 5. And how when the window is shut? 6. Is the moon strong? 7. When can't we see the sun? 8. Why can't we always read by the light of the sun in the day? 9. When is it quite dark? 10. When are an owl's eyes open? 11. When is the moon big? 12. Can we always see the moon at night? 13. When is it nearly dark in the day? 14. If we can see the moon in the day, what colour is it? 15. What is the difference between a father's son and the sun that is in the sky? 16. What colour is a man's skin if the sun is often on it?

Some of these questions can be answered in writing if desirable.

Proverbs: Day has eyes but night has ears.
A red sun in the morning is a shepherd's warning,
A red sun at night is a shepherd's delight.

Pronunciation: ɑ ass, alphabet, that, man.
ə th*e* table's *a*s big *a*s *a*noth*e*r th*a*t I have.

$1 \times 1 = 1$	$2 \times 2 = 4$	$3 \times 3 = 9$
once one is one	twice two are four	three times three are nine

THE TWELFTH LESSON.

Liepiamosios nuosakos antrasis asmuo yra toks pat kaip ir bendratis.

Posakyje there is, there are žodis there yra taip nustojęs visos savo prasmės stiprumo, jog tame pačiame sakinyje galima vartoti su juo ir pabrėžiamasis there arba net pabrėžiamasis žodis here, pav. here there's a switch, there there's a window.

The electric light is off now, but I can turn it on. Now I am on my chair. What must I do before I can turn on the light? First, because my hands are full, I must put down one of these books. Where can I put it down? I can put it down on the table in front of me. Then I must go to the door. Here, near the door, there's a switch, and by this switch I can turn on the light. Now it is on. I can go back to my table, take up my book, and sit down again.

Questions should be asked, such as: If you are on your bench and you have a book in your right hand, what must you do before you can write a word on the black-board?

Before or after this instructions should be given, to be carried out by individual pupils, such as: Stand up, take up your pen, put it down on the desk behind you, come here, etc.

Pronunciation: *ou* know, no, over, go, open, nose, so.
au how, now, owl, down, about, cloud, mouth, pronounce.

Fly, little hawk
over the lake,
over that lake
where a whirlpool seethes.*

Sun, thou mother,
sun, thou mother,
sun, thou mother,
gather me a dowry!

Near to that whirlpool
there's a rue garden.
In that same garden
weeps** a maiden.

Moon, thou father,
moon, thou father,
moon, thou father,
apportion my share!

I have no mother
a dowry to gather,
I have no father
to apportion my share.

Star, thou sister,
star, thou sister,
star, thou sister,
oh plait my garland!

I have no brother
to saddle horses,
I have no sister
to plait a garland.

Greatwain, thou brother,
greatwain, thou brother,
greatwain, thou brother,
oh drive me through the meadow.

* sukasi

** verkia

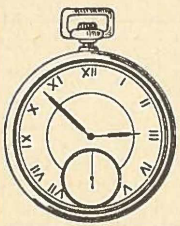
Translated from the Lithuanian by Adrian Paterson.

THE THIRTEENTH LESSON.

Anglų kalboje daiktavardžiai dažnai eina būdvardžiais, pav. a glass eye.

Atskirdami įvairias knygas, žmones ir t.t. nuo vienus kitų, nenorėdami kartoti žodžius "knygos", "žmonės" ir t. t. dažnai jų vietoje pavartojame žodį one, pav. I have two books. The big one is red, but the small one is blue.

This is my left hand. On each hand I have four fingers and one thumb. This is a watch. It has some



fingers also, but it hasn't any hands. Its fingers are on its face. This big one is for the minutes, and the small one is for the hours. There's also a very small one for the seconds. There are sixty seconds in one minute, sixty minutes in one hour, and twenty-four hours in one day.

Can you tell the time? You must know how to tell the time. When the hour finger's at eight and the minute finger's at twelve, it's eight o'clock. When the hour finger's between eight and nine, and the minute finger's at two, it's ten past eight. In another five minutes it's quarter past eight. In another five it's twenty past eight. When the hour finger's still

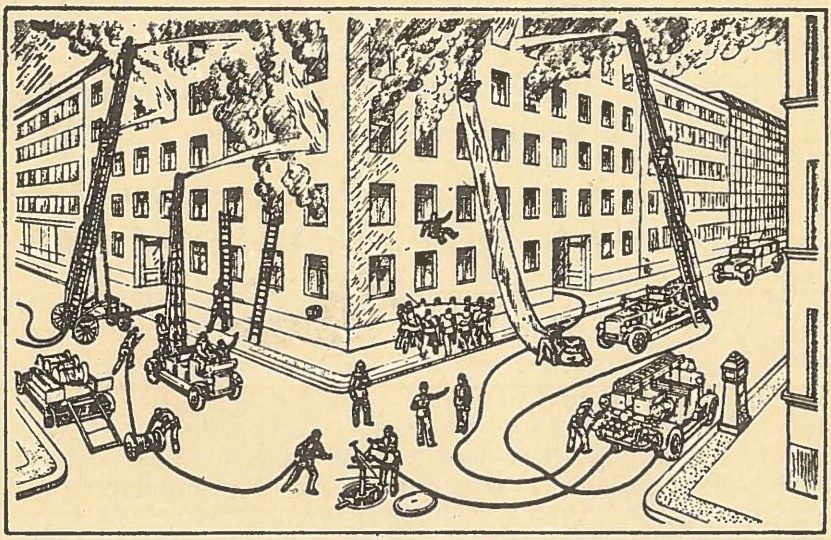
between eight and nine, and the minute finger's at six, it's half past eight. In another five minutes it's twenty-five to nine and in another ten minutes it's quarter to nine. When the hours finger's at nine, it's nine o'clock. At two o'clock in the afternoon it's always light. In summer it's still light at six o'clock in the evening, but in winter it's already dark. At five o'clock in the morning it's still dark in winter, but in summer it's already light.

A diagram of a watch on the blackboard will help during this lesson. Questions should then be asked, such as: What time is it? What is the very small finger for? What is there over the face of this watch? Is it always light in Lithuania at five o'clock in the afternoon? Is it already dark in winter at four o'clock in the afternoon? etc.

Pronunciation: ʌ sun, son, some, come, shut, other, brother, mother.

Write what the sky is like
(a) on a fine day
(b) on a day when there's rain
(c) on a fine night.

Round for Four Voices.



THE FOURTEENTH LESSON.

Veiksmažodžio to be būtasis laikas vienaskaitos pirmajame ir trečiajame asmenyje yra was, ir were antrajame ir visuose daugiskaitos asmenyse.

Pastebėjimas: Was yra tariamas (*wəz*) ir were yra tariamas (*wə*). Tačiau kai jie tariami pabrėžtinai arba posakio pradžioje arba gale, kai daroma pertrauka atsikvėpti, tai šie žodžiai tariami was (*wɔz*) ir were (*wə:*). Prieš balsį reikia silpnai ištarti žodžio were raidę r.

Pastebėjimas: Kur was tariamas (*wɔz*), can irgi tariamas (*kan*) ir must (*mʌst*).

In a week there are seven days. Their names are Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday. The first day of the week is Monday. The day after Monday is Tuesday and the day before is Sunday, the Sabbath day. The last day of the week is Saturday.

To-day it is Thursday. Yesterday it was Wednesday, and the day before yesterday it was Tuesday. Three days ago it was Monday.

Questions should be asked, such as: What day is it today. What day was it four days ago? Was it fine yesterday? What's the day between Friday and Sunday? What country were you in yesterday? Was it still dark this morning at six o'clock? etc.

Here is a rhyme about the days of the week:

Monday's child is fair of face,
Tuesday's child is full of grace,
Wednesday's child is full of woe,
Thursday's child has far to go,
Friday's child is loving and giving,
Saturday's child works* hard for its living,
but the child that is born on the Sabbath day
is happy and healthy and good and gay.

* dirba

Veiksmažodžio to have būtasis laikas visuose vienaskaitos ir daugiskaitos asmenyse yra had.

An old lady at the telephone: "Turn on the light. I can't hear."

Proverb: Now or never.

Pronunciation: ɛə air, fair, hair, their, there,
iə here, hear, ear, near.

Questions.

1. What day were you born on? 2. Were you in England two days ago? 3. What must you do if Kaunas is burning? 4: How many children has your father? 5. How many children had his father? 6. Was it already dark yesterday evening at six o'clock? 7. How many girls have you on your bench? 8. How many languages can you speak? 9. What can you do

with your teeth? 10. What name had the first man? 11. What great Lithuanian had the same Christian name? 12. What were the names of the first man's sons? 13. One was good and one was bad. Which was which? 14. Was Cain a loving brother to Abel? 15. Was Napoleon a big man? 16. What name has the father of the sun in Lithuanian? 17. What differences are there between the words "here" and "hear"? 18. Can you tell the time in English? 19. What difference is there between a winter day and a summer day? 20. Was there any rain the day before yesterday? 21. What great Lithuanian had a name with V for its first letter? 21. Was his hair long or short?

THE FIFTEENTH LESSON.

Būsimasis laikas anglų kalboje yra sudaromas su padedamaisiais veiksmažodžiais shall ir will. Shall yra vartojamas pirmajam asmeniui ir will antrajam ir trečiajam, pav. I shall go, you will go. Bet klausimuose antrajam asmeniui yra vartojamas shall, nes laukiamasis atsakymas prasideda žodžiais I shall, pav. Shall you go? Yes, I shall.

Žodžio shall tarimo taisyklės tos pačios, kaip ir žodžio can (žr. 14 pam.), *šəl* arba *šαl*.

Shall not yra sutrumpinamas į shan't, will not į won't. Greit kalbėdami, dažnai sutrumpiname will į 'll kaip is sutrumpiname į 's, pav. I'm afraid it'll rain.

Būsimajam galimumui išreikšti vartojame veiksmažodį may, pav. I may go — gal būt, aš vyksiu.

Nepažymimasis rodiklis a yra praleidžiamas kai kuriuose bendros reikšmės posakiuose, kaip antai: by train, by sea ir at night. Valgių pavadinimai (turime čia galvoje pusryčius, pietus, vakarienę ir t. t., bet ne atskirus valgius) yra vartojami beveik visados be rodiklio, pav. breakfast, lunch.

To-day it is Saturday. To-morrow it will be Sunday. In two days it will be Monday. On Monday I shall leave Lithuania for England. I can go by air, by sea or by train. Some people daren't go by air because they're afraid something may happen to the aeroplane. Others daren't go by sea because they're bad sailors, and if the sea's rough they'll be sea-sick. From Klaipėda to London it'll take five days, but if the weather's bad it may take six days, or even more if there's a fog. But by train it'll only take a day and a half or two days. I shall leave Kaunas by train on Monday evening at ten past six. Why not come with me? We shall get to Berlin about nine o'clock on Tuesday morning. If the weather's bad we shan't spend a long time in Berlin. The same morning we can take a train through Holland that'll get to the Hook at night. From there we can take the night boat across the North Sea, and be in Harwich at about six o'clock on Wednesday morning. Between Harwich and London we can have breakfast on the train.

But if the weather's good we can spend all Tuesday in Berlin and take the night train to Cologne. It won't get there before eight o'clock on Wednesday morning. We can have breakfast in Cologne and spend about an hour and a half there. Then we must get a train that'll take us through Belgium. We can have lunch on this train and at

Ostende a boat will take us across to Dover. We shall be in London that night in time for supper.

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1. What day will it be to-morrow? 2. What day will it be in three days? 3. Shall you be in Lithuania in an hour? 4. Where shall you spend this summer? 5. Dare you go to England by air? 6. Why daren't some people go by air? 7. What may happen to you if you go by sea and if you're a bad sailor? 8. When are people sometimes sea-sick? 9. How long will it take from Klaipėda to London by sea? 10. Why may it take six days? 11. Will it take three days by train? 12. Is the sea air healthy? 13. Where shall we spend Tuesday if the weather's bad? 14. What's the name of the sea between Holland and England? 15. What time will our train leave Kaunas?

Written Exercise.

To-morrow morning you will leave Vievis by train for Virbalis. Say what time the train will leave Vievis, how long you will spend in Kaunas, where you will have lunch, and what time you will get to Virbalis.

N. B. The teacher can of course substitute other names for Vievis and Virbalis, and also help the pupils by giving them, in Lithuanian, the actual times of departure from the different stations, etc.

Round for Three Voices.

ROUND FOR THREE VOICES.

JOHN HILTON.
17th. Century.

1.
2.
Come, fol - low, fol - low, fol - low, fol - low, fol - low, fol - low me.
2.
3.
Whith-er shall I fol - low, fol - low, fol - low, whith-er shall I fol - low, fol - low ther'
3.
1.
To the wil-low, to the wil-low, to the wil-low, wil-low tree.

Pronunciation: ə: Her, German, learn, girl, whirlpool, word, burn.

THE SIXTEENTH LESSON.

Klausimuose ir kai vartojamas žodis not, vartojamas veiksmažodis do beveik su visais veiksmažodžiais, išskyrus can, must, may, shall, will, dare, to have ir to be, pav. Do you eat with your ears? No, I don't (*dount*).

Visų veiksmažodžių, išskyrus čia paminėtuosius, esamojo laiko vienaskaitos trečiasis asmuo yra sudaromas lygiai taip, kaip taisyklingųjų daiktavardžių daugiskaita. Veiksmažodžiams, kurie bendratyje turi galūnę o, vienaskaitos trečiajame asmenyje pridedama galūnę es, pav. What does he do every day? He teaches French.

Pastebėjimas. Sakinio gale arba pradžioje, arba kada reikia pabrėžti, does reikia tarti *dʌz*. Žodžio does tarimo taisyklės tos pačios kaip ir must (žr. 14 pam.), *dʌz* arba *dəz*.

Tik jei veiksmažodžio veiksnys yra klausiamasis įvardis, tai veiksmažodis turi tą pačią lytį kaip teigiamajame sakinyje, pav. which of these trains goes (*gouz*) to Berlin?

John takes Jane out into the garden and plays with her. They play together all afternoon. It is early Spring and the ground is still very wet. John gets his coat and trousers very dirty, and Jane's new white dress is almost brown at the end of the afternoon. They both get their feet wet and go into the house to change their shoes and stockings. But a strange thing happens. Jane has dirt all over her nose

and cheeks, and John's face is quite clean. When they go into the house there is no mirror, and John washes his clean face, but Jane doesn't wash her dirty one. Do you know why?

School-master: Jim, don't you know the meaning of the word mirror? When you wash your face in the morning, what do you look at to see if it is clean?

Jim: The towel, sir.

---

1. Where do John and Jane play? 2. What does John get dirty? 3. What have you on your feet? 4. What do you do if your feet are wet? 5. Do you sit on the ground in early Spring? 6. Have you far to go between your house and school? 7. About how far? 8. Do you come to school every day of the week? 9. What day don't you come to school? 10. Is it healthy to have white cheeks? 11. What colour are your cheeks when you're sea-sick? 12. When do you wash your hands? 13. What do you look at to see what time it is? 14. When will be the end of this lesson? 15. Who sits at the end of your bench? 16. What colour is your dress? etc.

Written Exercise.

Put all the statements in the above lesson into the form of questions as far as the words "a strange thing happens".

Pronunciation: ə go without *u*s, sit in front *o*f th*e*m, they w*e*re on the oth*e*r side *o*f th*e* gard*e*n, it w*a*s *a*bout eleven *o*'clock.

Proverb: If two men ride a horse, one must ride behind.

THE SEVENTEENTH LESSON.

Vienskiemenių būdvardžių aukštesnysis laipsnis daromas, pridedant galūnę —er, o aukščiausiasis laipsnis — galūnę — est. Jeigu nelyginamojo laipsnio galūnę sudaro raidė y, prieš kurią stovi priebalsis, tai šią raidę aukštesniajame laipsnyje pakeičia raidė i, pav. healthy, healthier, healthiest, bet gay, gayer. gayest.

Daugumos dviskiemenių būdvardžių aukštesnysis ir aukščiausiasis laipsniai susidaro tokiu pat būdu. Žodynėlyje šios

knygos gale dviskiemeniai būdvardžiai, kurių aukštesnysis ir aukščiausiasis laipsniai susidaro kitaip, bus pažymėti žvaigždute.

Kai kurie būdvardžiai yra netaisyklingi:

good, better, best,
bad, worse, worst,
far, further, furthest,
much / many } more, most.

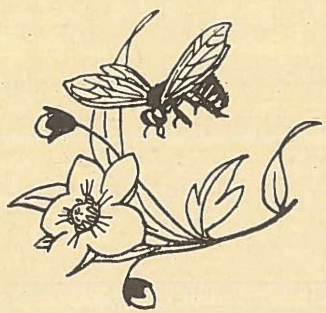
Much reiškia daug, vartojamą su daiktavardžiu vienaskaitoje. Many reiškia daug, vartojamą su daiktavardžia daugiskaitoje, bet jis niekuomet nėra prieveiksmis.

Būdvardžių, kurie turi daugiau kaip du skiemeniu, ir kai kurių dviskiemenių būdvardžių aukštesnysis ir aukščiausiasis laipsniai susidaro su prieveiksmiais more ir most, pav. afraid, more afraid, most afraid.

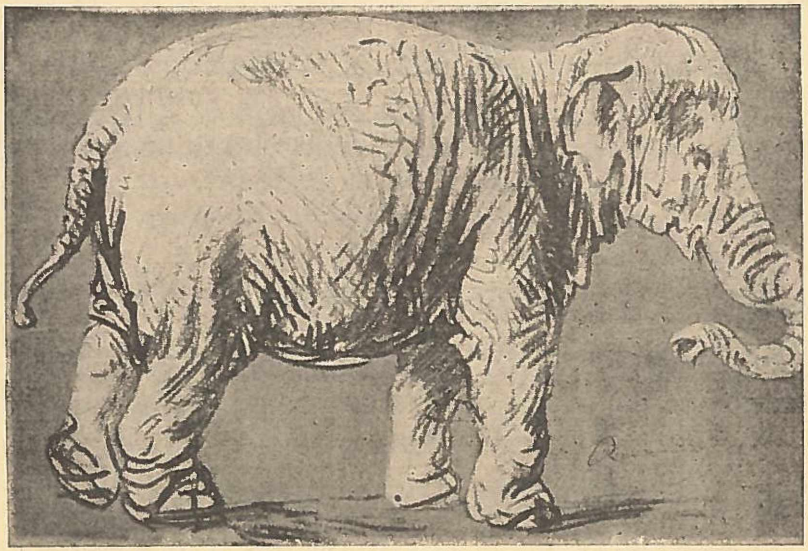
Pastebėjimas. Jei nelyginamoji laipsnio galūnė yra netariamasis e, tai aukštesniajame ir aukščiausiajame laipsniuose pridedami tiktai r ir st, pav. white, whiter, whitest.

Jei nelyginamojo laipsnio galūnė yra priebalsis, prieš kurį yra trumpas kirčiuotas balsis, tai prieš galūnes er ir est tas priebalsis yra padvigubinamas, pav. wet, wetter, wettest.

If a man says bad things but doesn't do them, we say that his bark is worse than his bite. If something is very quick, we often say that it's as quick as lightning, because lightning seems to us the quickest thing in the world. In the same way you often hear the words: "It is as old as the hills", or "His hair is as



white as snow", or "He is as busy as a bee". It seems to us that nothing can be busier than a bee. We say also: "It's as black as ink", though the ink that we almost always use is not black but dark blue. Instead of "very strong" we sometimes say "as strong as a horse", and instead of "very weak", "as weak as a kitten", though an elephant is stronger than a horse, and a mouse weaker than a kitten.



People often say that their children are as good as gold, but they really think that they are much better than gold; and when a mother says that her daughter is as pretty as a picture she really thinks that she's prettier than the prettiest picture in the world.

1. When are bees busiest? 2. Which is the weaker, the sun or the moon? 3. What do we sometimes say about a man who works very hard for his living? 4. When is a willow tree green? 5. Which is the biggest country in the world? 6. What do owls often eat? 7. Are there any elephants in Lithuania? 8. Why do we sometimes use the words "as quick as lightning?" 9. Is an ass better to ride than a horse? 10. What do you use to write with if you haven't any ink? 11. Does a man eat bees? 12. Is an aeroplane quicker than lightning? 13. Where does lightning come from? 14. Do you know what things are very old and very white? 15. Does Winter follow Spring? 16. Which is the worse, your English or your French?

Written Exercise.

Put the following sentences into the negative-interrogative form:

Pastebėjimas. No one liečia asmenis, nothing gyvulius ir negyvus daiktus. Palygink taip pat someone, anyone su something, anything. Some ir any vartojimo taisyklės yra šeštoje pamokoje.

1. There's someone at the door. 2. Does anyone know the meaning of this word? 3. No one eats bees. 4. We shall ride from Kaunas to Pažaislis. 5. It rains every day. 6. They will have mice for supper to-night. 7. When a house is on fire, you use water to put it out. 8. He never rides his horse in the garden. 9. There's something that's busier than an owl.

Pronunciation: ϑ thing, think, Thursday, three, thirteen, thirty.
ð this, that, though, without, these, those, father, mother, brother.

Proverb: Better late than never.

THE EIGHTEENTH LESSON.

Po kai kurių veiksmažodžių, kurie paprastai turi du papildiniu, netiesioginis papildinys, kuris lietuvių kalboje nebūtų galininko linksnyje, anglų kalboje yra dažnai statomas tuoj po veiksmažodžio be prielinksnio, pav. give me a book (duok man knygą). Jeigu netiesioginis papildinys eina tuoj po tiesioginio papildinio, tai prieš jį turi būti prielinksnis, bet šitokia tvarka tevartojama, kai netiesioginis papildinys būna labai ilgas, pav. give a book to the first man that you see. Vienintelė išimtis yra, kai tiesioginis papildinys yra it. Tuomet netiesioginis papildinys turi stovėti po jo, bet prielinksnis nereikalingas, pav. give it me.

Pažymimieji asmeniniai įvardžiai susidaro su žodžiais myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves. Paprastai šie žodžiai stovi su įvardžiais, kuriuos jie pažymi, bet ne vietoje jų, pav. I shall go myself arba I myself shall go. Bet ten, kur jie nepavaduoja daiktavardžio arba įvardžio, jei gali stovėti vieni, pav. liepiamojoje nuosakoje: Go yourself.

About two hundred years ago there was a writer in England whose name was Swift. One of his books, "Gulliver's Travels", you can read in Lithuanian. Here is a story about the writer himself.

He has a friend who often sends him presents. A boy, who is the friend's servant, brings them, but Swift never gives him anything for his trouble. One day the boy's master sends Swift a fish. When the boy comes with it, Swift's servant lets him in, and puts out his hand for the fish. The boy does not give it him, but goes past him to Swift's draw-

ing-room, opens the door, puts the fish down on the floor, and says in a rude voice: "Here's a fish for you".

Swift says: "My boy, you aren't very polite. Don't you know how to give a present? Come, let me teach you the right way. Sit down in my chair. Now you are Swift and I am your master's servant".

Swift goes out of the room and knocks at the door. The boy says: "Come in", and Swift comes in, goes to the desk, and says in a very polite voice: "Please, sir, my master sends me with this small present for you".

"Please thank your master", says the boy, "and take this shilling yourself for your trouble".

Swift laughs very much, and gives the boy two shillings.

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1. Is it rude or polite not to knock at a door before you open it? 2. What room do you often sit in after lunch? 3. What lesson does Swift give the boy? 4. When the boy comes to Swift's house, what does the servant do? 5. Where does the boy put the fish? 6. Do you know how many lits there are in a shilling? 7. Do you often eat fish? 8. What day do many people eat fish for lunch? 9. What do you bring with you to school every morning? 10. Has Petrauskas a good voice? 11. Does your father let you go out late at night? 12. Do you laugh or weep when you are happy and gay?

Written Exercise.

Fill in the gaps in the following sentences with a preposition and article, if necessary:

1. I shall go — Kaunas — train. 2. She says she will go — Longon — boat that leaves Klaipėda — Wednesday. 3. When

my father comes back — work every night, my sister puts — her hand — present. 4. He always knocks — my door, before he comes —. 5. She gives — her kitten mice — eat. 6. She sometimes gives — mouse — kitten that was born — my house, but it can't eat it. 7. I have — small present — you.

Proverb: Who laughs last laughs best.

Often used phrase: Like a fish out of water.

THE NINETEENTH LESSON.

Tell ir say galime abu išversti žodžiu sakyti, tačiau jų prasmė šiek tiek skiriasi. Žodis tell turi pasakojamosios reikšmės; kai kas nors yra pasakoma ir paminimas žmogus, kuriam tai yra sakoma, tuomet paprastai vartojamas žodis tell. Say paprastai yra vartojamas, kai kas nors yra pasakoma, bet ne kuriam nors tam tikram asmeniui, pav. He says he will go to Klaipėda. He tells me he will go to Klaipėda.

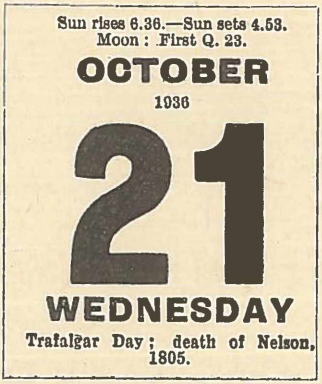
Bet tiesioginėje kalboje, kai atpasakojami kalbėtojo žodžiai, negalime vartoti tell, ir jeigu say turi netiesioginį papildinį, tai jis negali stovėti be prielinksnio, pav. He says to his mother: "I shall go to Klaipėda".

Say gali turėti netiesioginį papildinį be prielinksnio, kai jis reiškia atsakyti, sakyti atmintinai, pav. Say me the English alphabet. Tai yra taip pat vienintelė prasmė, kuria jis vartojamas su tiesioginiu papildiniu, isreikštu daiktavardžiu.

Tell, pavartotas prieš kurio nors veiksmažodžio bendratį, reiškia įsakyti, pav. My master tells me to to bring you a fish.

Tell irgi gali reikšti atskirti pojučiais, pav. Can you tell the difference between these two sounds? There's a man on that hill, but I can't tell who it is.

There are four seasons in every year, Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter, and there are twelve months. Can you tell me the names of the months? If not, you must learn to say this rhyme:



Dry January is first-comer,
Then February, far from Summer.
In March the crows begin to build,
April with murmur of doves is filled,
While cuckoo, cuckoo, is May's guest.
The birch in June is loveliest,
and limes are sweetest in July.
In August we must reap the rye,
and in September sow it again.
October brings flax stubble, and then
the dying leaves fall in November,
and the ground freezes in December.

Here is another rhyme:

Thirty days have September,
April, June, and November.

All the rest have thirty-one,
excepting February alone
with twenty-eight and one day more
in leap-year once in every four.

Attention should be called to the number of English nouns and adjectives which have a verb with exactly the same form.

Šie žodžiai gali eiti daiktavardžiais ir veiksmažodžiais: end, light, bark, bite, rain, snow, fish, name, hand, face, finger, trouble.

Šie žodžiai gali eiti būdvardžiais ir veiksmažodžiais: light, open, shut, clean, dirty, wet, dry.

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1. When you eat something, what do you do to it with your teeth? 2. When do the lakes often begin to freeze in Lithuania? 3. What month does Summer end? 4. When do we first see leaves on the willow tree? 5. Are doves afraid of hawks? 6. Who cleans your shoes when you dirty them? 7, Do you often have guests at your house? 8. When you wash your face, you must wet it. What do you dry it with? 9. Who opens the door to your guests? 10. What months are the best to fish in? 11. If you finger your books often, will they be as clean as they are now? 12. What months does it never snow in? 13. What time does this lesson begin and end? 14. How often does leap-year come? 15. When does the cuckoo fly away? 16. What date is it to-day? 17. Is it March Ist (March the first) to-day?

Written Exercise.

Supply the prepositions in the following sentences, and the verbs say or tell: 1. I can — the rhyme — the months. 2. When I'm far away, I can't — the difference — a crow and a hawk. 3. Does your mother — you not to speak when she is — the telephone? 4. They themselves — "We can't — you

where we shall be to-morrow". 5. She — me that when he is — her house, he seems like a fish — — water. 6. She — that she is afraid — mice.

Pronunciation: ə: learn, burn, turn, her, word, girl.

THE TWENTIETH LESSON

Savybiniai įvardžiai gali būti vartojami be daiktavardžių, bet tik šiose lytyse: mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, yours, theirs. Šios lytys negali būti vartojamos su daiktavardžiais, pav. Is this your book? No, it's hers.

Žodžio no atitinkamoji lytis, vartojama be daiktavardžio, yra none.

Whose country is the most beautiful? The answer to this question is hardly ever "Yours" or "Hers" or "Theirs". It is almost always "Mine" or "Ours". An Englishman will say that his is the most beautiful, a Frenchman will say the same about his, and the Germans think the same about theirs. But we know that no country is lovelier than ours. "Where are your mountains?" a Swiss may ask us. "We have none", we answer, "but we have other things more beautiful to us than all your mountains". Who knows this better than the River Niemen? He goes past woods, green with Summer leaves that change in Autumn to red and yellow

and gold, past fields that rise up here and there to green hills. He hears the wind in the rye and the murmur of bees that gather honey from the sweet clover flowers in the meadow. He is the mirror of the swallows that fly over him, and of the thirsty men and horses and cows that drink his water. Look there at his edge of pale gold sand and the dark green fir trees behind and then the blue sky with big white clouds. Was ever anything more beautiful?

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1. When you fish, where do you fish from? 2. What month do swallows come to Lithuania? 3. When do they leave us? 4. What tree do you know that is green in Winter and Summer? 5. Has clover green leaves in Winter? 6. What flower do you know that has green leaves in Winter? 7. What brings clouds into the sky and takes them away again? 8. When do you sow rue? 9. Are there many fish in the Niemen? 10. Which freezes later, a river or a lake? 11. When is the ground driest and thirstiest?

Written Exercise.

Make up a sentence for each of the following words: change, say, tell, theirs, herself, yourselves anything, Frenchmen.

Proverb: Sink or swim.

THE TVENTY-FIRST LESSON.

Norėdami apsakyti ką nors, kas vyksta šiuo metu, užuot vartoję paprastąjį esamąjį laiką, kuris išreiškia ką nors, kas paprastai įvyksta, vartojame esamojo laiko veikiamąjį dalyvį su veiksmažodžio to be esamuoju laiku. Dalyvį darome, pridėdami galūnę ing prie bendraties, pav. I am teaching you now. I teach you English every week.

Tačiau jei bendraties galūnė yra netariamasis e, tai tas e yra atmetamas prieš glaūnę ing, pav. face, facing. Lygiu būdu ie bendraties gale pavirsta y, pav. die, dying.

Skirtumas tarp small ir little, kai jie eina būdvardžiais, nedidelis. Bet small, smaller, smallest niekuomet neina prieveiksmiais. Prieveiksmis ir jo aukštesnysis laipsnis yra little, less, least. Less negali eiti būdvardžiu. Least paprastai eina būdvardžiu tiktai su abstraktiniais daiktavardžiais, tuo tarpu smallest dažniausiai yra vartojamas su daiktais, kuriuos galima matuoti, pav. the least sound, the smallest house.

In England (and perhaps in other countries too) some people say more than they mean, and others say less than they mean. Here are some examples.

It is a Winter day. To a Lithuanian perhaps it may not seem very cold, but a sharp East wind is blowing and it is freezing. The roofs of the houses are white, and the lower branches of the fir trees are touching the ground under their snow. Mrs. Oakwood and Mrs. Sparrow are walking home together from the village, and this is what they are saying:

Mrs. Oakwood: Really, what terrible weather!

Mrs. Sparrow: Was it ever as cold as this before, do you think?

Mrs. Oakwood: My dear, I'm sure it wasn't.

Mrs. Sparrow: This wind cuts like a knife.

Mrs. Oakwood: Is my nose very red?

Mrs. Sparrow: No, it's blue.

Mrs. Oakwood: Don't smile, my dear. Yours is a beautiful purple.

Meantime their husbands are also talking about the weather.

Mr. Oakwood: It's not exactly Summer weather that we're having, is it?

Mr. Sparrow: Well, it can be warmer.

---

1. How long does it take you to go home from school? 2. Who are you sitting between? 3. Are your feet touching the floor? 4. Which way must you face to see the sun when it rises? 5. Can you sit on the roof of your house in Summer? 6. Is the wind sharper on the mountains or on lower ground? 7. What time of the year are the rivers fullest? 8. What time are they lowest? 9. What do you use the edge of a knife for? 10. What may happen if you put your hand on the edge of a sharp knife? 11. When you eat, do you put your knife in your mouth? 12. What two colours are there together in purple? 13. What two colours are there in green?

Written Exercise.

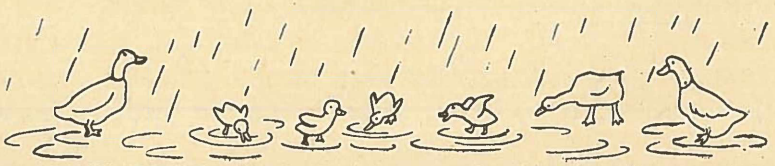
Make up a sentence for each of the following words: little, smaller, less, least, smallest, ever, mean, may.

THE TWENTY-SECOND LESSON.

A little reiškia šiek tiek. A few turi tą pačią reikšmę, bet vartojamas su daiktavardžių daugiskaita, pav. a little rain, a few ducks. Little ir few be rodiklio reiškia mažai.

Be kelių veiksmažodžių, paminėtų 27-je ir 30-je pamokose, vieninteliai veiksmažodžiai, po kurių bendratis eina be to, yra shall, will, can, may, must, dare, let, need. Iš šių veiksmažodžių tiktai veiksmažodžio let trečiasis asmuo padaromas, priduriant s, ir tiktai let yra vartojamas su pagelbiniu veiksmažodžiu do. Bet kai need turi papildinį galininko linksnyje bendraties vietoje, tuomet jis eina paprastųjų veiksmažodžių taisyklėmis, pav. Need he come? What does he need? He needs a few books. Po I would rather pav. I would rather be (aš verčiau būčiau) irgi dedama bendratis be to.

It is a wet day in late Spring. It is pouring with rain and the sky is grey with clouds from end to end. Water is falling from the new leaves of the trees and the green grass at the edge of the road is lying low. On one side there is a field of wheat half under water. A few ducks are swimming on it. Mrs. Oakwood and Mrs. Sparrow are again walking back from the village. They are carrying umbrellas and wearing rain-coats and galoshes, but their shoes and stocking are a little wet.



Mrs. Oakwood: What a terrible day!

Mrs. Sparrow: It's raining cats and dogs.

Mrs. Oakwood: My shoes are full of water.

Mrs. Sparrow: I shall change all my clothes when I get home. I'm wet to the skin.

Mrs. Oakwood: What a pity we aren't frogs!

Mrs. Sparrow: Ugh! No, thank you. I don't like frogs. I would rather be one of those ducks.

Mr. Oakwood: I shan't be sorry when it stops.

Mr. Sparrow: No. A little less rain won't hurt my wheat.

Mr. Oakwood: You're right there. But at least we needn't be afraid that it'll die of thirst.

---

1. When do you sow wheat? 2. When do you reap it? 3. What colour is it when you reap it? 4. Which do you like best, dogs or cats? 5. What does a dog do when a strange man comes to the house? 6. What do cats like to eat? 7. What must you do if you fall into the Niemen? 10. Do you wear galoshes in wet weather? 11. Are you wearing galoshes? 12. Do you eat honey? 13. Are you eating honey?

Written Exercise.

Describe a fine Autumn day in the country.

Man at the edge of a lake: "Hi! You mustn't bathe in this lake. It's mine."

Girl in the water: "I'm not bathing. I'm drowning."

Proverb: Let sleeping dogs lie.

THE TWENTY-THIRD LESSON.

Dauguma būdvardinių prieveiksmių susidaro, pridedant prie būdvardžio ly, o jeigu būdvardis baigiasi raide y, prieš kurią yra priebalsis, tai y keičiasi į i, pav. pretty, prettily.

Gay, gaily yra šios taisyklės išimtis.

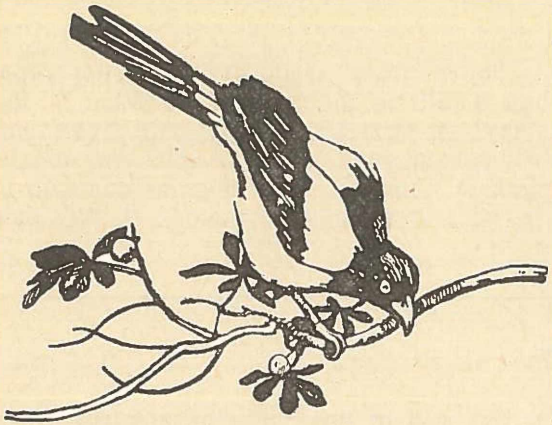
Bet kai kurie prieveiksmiai turi tą pačią lytį, kaip ir būdvardžiai, pav. low, far.

Vienskiemenių prieveiksmių aukštesnysis ir aukščiausiasis laipsniai susidaro, pridedant er ir est, pav. low, lower, lowest. Kitų prieveiksmių aukštesnysis ir aukščiausiasis laipsniai susidaro su more ir most, pav. quickly, more quikly, most quickly.

Early. earlier, earliest yra šios taisyklės išimtis. Kitos išimtys yra well (gerai), better, best ir badly (blogai), worse, worst.

Pastebėjimas. Taisyklingai sudaromieji iš būdvardžių prieveiksmiai, pridedant galūnę ly, žodynėlyje šios knygos gale nededami.

There are many superstitions in England, and some people take them very seriously. For example, because thirteen is an unlucky number, they refuse to have a meal if there are exactly thirteen people at the table. Also very few people are quite happy in their heart of hearts if they break a mirror, or see the new moon for the first time through glass. During a meal it is very unlucky to spill salt on the tablecloth and to avoid bad luck you must quickly throw some of the salt over your left shoulder. This superstition is so common in England that most people do it without thinking.



According to some, magpies may bring good or bad luck. It depends on how many of these birds they see together.

"One for sorrow, two for mirth, three for a wedding, four for a birth."

During a walk you sometimes hear the words: "There's a magpie and it's alone. Oh, I must find another somewhere!"

It is good luck to see a black cat, and the best luck in the world is to find a clover with four leaves.

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1. Do you take superstitions seriously? 2. What often happens to glass when it falls to the ground? 3. What is the second meal of the day? 4. Which side is your heart on? 5. Is it polite to throw salt at your guests? 6. Do you always have a white table-cloth at home? 7. Are magpies common in Lithuania? 8. Is clover with four leaves common? 9. Are cats lucky in Lithuania?

Written Exercise.

Make a sentence for each of the following adverbs: exactly, beautifully, worse, better, almost, somewhere, anywhere, most.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH LESSON.

Anglų kalboje esamojo laiko veikiamasis dalyvis drauge yra daiktavardis ir veiksmažodis. Kai jis daiktavardis, tai prieš jį gali būti prielinksnis, o kai jis veiksmažodis, tai po jo gali būti papildinys, pav. He's afraid of seeing the new moon through glass.

Būdamas daiktavardis, esamojo laiko dalyvis gali būti veiksmažodžio papildinys, pav. I like playing chess. Šiuo atveju paskui daugumą veiksmažodžių gali stovėti esamojo laiko dalyvis arba bendratis. Tarp aukščiau duoto pavyzdžio ir I like to play chess didelio skirtumo nėra.

Bet paskui kai kuriuos veiksmažodžius panašios reikšmės kaip to avoid ir stop bendratis negali eiti, todel reikia sakyti Will it stop raining? ir To avoid having bad luck, throw salt over your left shoulder.

Veiksmažodžio to help yra dvi reikšmės. Paprastai jis reiškia padėti ir tuomet paskui jį eina bendratis, pav. Help me to gather some flowers. Bet posakis I can't help reiškia aš negaliu ne; tuomet paskui jį eina dalyvis, pav. I can't help being sorry for the birds in winter (aš negaliu nesigailėti paukščių žiemą).

Paskui posakį it's no use irgi dedamas dalyvis, pav. It was no use gathering flowers that were already dying.

"I know it's silly, but I can't help being superstitious". You often hear these words in England, especially at meals. When they eat fruit such as cherries, plums, and peaches, they count the stones on their plates to see when they will be married.

"This year, next year, some time, never."

If you have one stone you will be married this year, with four stones you will never be married, and with seven you will be married some time.

Not only young boys and girls do this, but also grown up people. Sometimes they count the stones for a different reason, girls to see what kind of a man they will marry, and boys to see what they themselves will be. They say: "Tinker, tailor, soldier, sailor, rich man, poor man, ploughman, thief."

It happens sometimes that if a woman has already five stones on her plate, she refuses to eat another cherry or plum because she wants to marry a rich man and not a poor one. But if she has eight stones, when no one is looking she will

quickly eat another three cherries to avoid marrying a thief, and to marry a soldier instead.

Proverb: It's no use crying over spilt milk.

---

1. Are you superstitious? 2. What months do you eat cherries and plums? 3. Are peaches common in Lithuania? 4. Would you rather be a soldier or a sailor? 5. Which is the worst of the eight? 6. Where does a ploughman work? 6. Who do you get clothes from? 8. When were you born? 9. Who is the oldest in the room? 10. Who is the youngest? 11. Are you older than Peter? 12. How old are you exactly?

The student should now be taught how to express agreement and disagreement.

Kai teigiamuosiuose posakiuose yra vartojamas paprastas veiksmažodis be padedamojo veiksmažodžio, tai anglas išreiškia pritarimą, sakydamas tiesiog So do I. Kai yra vartojamas to be arba to have arba kuris nors kitas padedamasis veiksmažodis, tai jis pakeičia veiksmažodį do, pav. A. I like playing chess. B. So do I. A. I am in Lithuania. B. So am I. A. I can speak English. B. So can I.

Pritariant neigiamajame sakinyje, neither atstoja so, pav. A. I don't like eating frogs. B. Neither do I.

Nepritarimas teigiamajame sakinyje išreiškiamas posakiais I don't, I'm not, I can't ir t. t., o neigiamajame žodžiais I do, I am, I can ir t. t.

Oral practice should be given from time to time in agreement and disagreement. Instead of asking ordinary questions the teacher should make some statement to each student, and tell him to agree or disagree.

Written Exercise.

Put the verbs which are in brackets into the correct form of the present tense, for example, you must decide whether the first one is to be "What do you do?" or "What are you doing?"

J. "What (do + you), Mary? You always (take) a long time to put on your clothes."

M. "I shan't be long now. I (put) on my shoes. Jane, (rain + it) very hard?"

J. "No, but it (snow). Put on your galoshes. I (wear) mine when I (go) out in the snow.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH LESSON.

Būtasis laikas anglų kalboje susidaro prie bendraties pridedant ed. Po t ir d šitas ed tariasi id, pav. counted (*kauntid*).

Kitur tariamas tiesiog priebalsis d, pav. laughed (*ląft*).

Jeigu bendratis turi galūnę y, prieš kurią yra priebalsis, tai y keičiasi į i prieš ed, pav. marry, married.

Jeigu bendraties galūnė yra netariamasis e, tai priduriame d, pav. refuse, refused.

Jeigu bendratis baigiasi vienu priebalsiu ir kirtis ant paskutinio skiemens, tai paskutinis priebalsis būtajame laike ir abiejuose dalyviuose padvigubinamas, pav. stop, stopped, stopping.

Būtojo laiko dalyvis, toks kaip lietuviškas dalyvis su galūne —tas, yra toks pat kaip ir būtasis laikas.

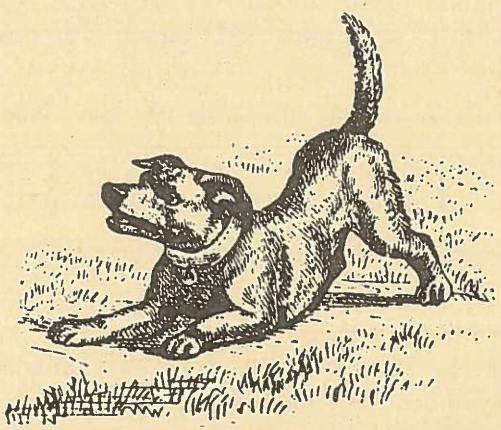
Žodynėlyje šios knygos gale teduodama tiktai bendratis taisyklingųjų veiksmažodžių, kurie eina šiomis taisyklėmis. Bet yra daug veiksmažodžių, turinčių ne tik netaisyklingą būtąjį laiką, bet ir skirtingą lytį būtojo laiko dalyviui, pav. go, went, gone; come, came, come. Kai veiksmažodis netaisyklingas, tai žodynėlyje duodamosios lytys yra bendratis, būtasis laikas ir netaisyklingas būtojo laiko dalyvis.

Išskyrus veiksmažodį to be, būtasis laikas yra vienodas visiems asmenims vienaskaitoje ir daugiskaitoje.

Klausimuose ir neigimuose did, veiksmažodžio to do būtasis laikas, yra vartojamas su bendratimi, pav. What time did you see him? I saw him at four o'clock. Did he get home yesterday? No, he didn't. He got home this morning.

Proverb: A barking dog does not bite.

Two boys wanted to go to see one of their friends who was a farmer and lived in the country



not far from the town. They went to his farm, but when they got there they found a dog inside the

gate barking angrily. They half opened the gate and it began to bark louder and more angrily. It was a big, strong, ugly animal and one of the boys thought he would rather stay outside. He refused to go further, but the other was braver and said: "Come on. Don't you know the proverb 'a barking dog does not bite'?" "Yes, I know it," answered the other, "but I'm not sure whether the dog knows it."

The ..... the ..... with comparatives means **kuo ..... tuo.**

A wise old owl sat on an oak,
The more he heard, the less he spoke,
The less he spoke, the more he heard,
So take a lesson from that bird!

---

1. Who did the boys want to see? 2. Where did they go to see him? 3. What did they find there? 4. Where was the dog? 5. When they opened the gate, what did it do? 6. What was it like 7. Did both boys want to go inside? 8. What did one boy think? 9. What did the other say? 10. What did his friend answer? 11. Where did the owl sit? 12. Did he speak much

or little? 13. Did he hear much or little? 14. Was he a good example for people to follow? 15. Were Darius and Girėnas brave men? 16. What animal do we get milk from? 17. What animal often helps a ploughman? 18. What may happen to a man if he falls into the river and can't swim? 19. Do you live in the town or the country? 20. What town did Gediminas build?

Written Exercise.

Put the sixteenth lesson into the past.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH LESSON.

Veiksmažodžio can būtasis laikas yra could (*kud*).

Prieveiksmis else (dar, kitaip), kuris vienas retai tevartojamas, dažnai stovi po klausiamųjų įvardžių ir prieveiksmių ir prieš žodžius, sudarytus iš some, any, no, ir prieš jungtuką or.

Tuo būdu turime who else (kas dar), how else (kaip kitaip), someone else (kažkas kitas—žmonėms), anything else — (kas nors kitas—daiktams), nowhere else (niekur kitur) ir t. t.

The Burghers of Calais.

In 1346, during the Hundred Years War between England and France, Edward III of England besieged the town of Calais, surrounding it with his army. But the burghers bravely refused to give in and for a year they held out against him. During this year Queen Philippa, Edward's wife, came across the Channel from England to the English camp outside Calais. She loved her husband very much, and often followed him when he was at war in foreign countries. He was so pleased to see her that he promised to give her whatever she asked him for. But at first she could not think of anything that she wanted.

Meantime the people of Calais could get no food from outside. They ate their horses and dogs and cats, and even rats and mice. But at last they had nothing else to eat, so they sent a messenger to Edward asking him to take their town, but not their lives. The King said that six of the richest men in the town must come to him with bare heads and feet, ropes round their necks, and the keys of Calais in their hands, or else all the people must die. When the messenger came back with this news there was great sorrow in Calais. But one man said: 'Few of our people are as rich as I am. I shall go

to the English King. Who else is ready to come with me?"

It was not long before five others said that they too were ready to go, so that the gates of the town were opened, and these six men, with bare heads and feet, ropes round their necks and the keys of Calais in their hands, went to the English camp. Edward told some of his soldiers to hang them at once. But the queen stood up, and said: "You promised to give me whatever I asked you for. I now know what I want, and if you love me you cannot refuse me. Give me these six brave burghers. I want nothing else."

The King was angry, but he did not refuse her, and she took the ropes from the burghers' necks and gave them food and rich clothes and sent them back safely to their wives and children.

---

1. What year did the last war begin? 2. How long was it? 3. What month did it begin? 4. What countries was it between? 5. Does the Niemen surround Kaunas? 6. Did the burghers of Calais let the English in at first? 7. How long did they hold out against them? 8. How did the queen come to her husband? 9. Where was the English camp? 10. Did Birutė love her husband? 11. Do wives often follow their husbands when they are at war in foreign countries? 12. What did he promise to give her? 13. Why could the people of Calais get no food from outside? 14. What did they eat? 15. What else did they eat? 16. What did Edward say to their messenger? 17. Have rats sharp teeth? 18. How many burghers went to the English camp? 19. What did Edward do when they came? 20. Did he

refuse what his wife asked? 21. Was he pleased when she asked for the burghers?

Questions to be answered in writing.

1. What are England and Scotland surrounded by? 2. Where did your mother and father live during the last war? 3. What did the six burghers wear round their necks instead of collars? 4. Which would you rather have, plums or peaches? 5. What wind is the coldest? 6. When is the East wind warm, and when is the North-West wind cold? 7. Who did Birutė marry? 8. How many books did you bring to school this morning? 9. Last year when did the swallows come to Lithuania? 10. When did they leave us?

Proverbs: Love me, love my dog.
Live, and let live.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH LESSON.

Reikia skirti veiksmažodis to make nuo to do. Abu reiškia daryti, tačiau to make reiškia sukurti, padaryti ką nors apčiuopiamo, pav. He made me a table. Her shoes were made of Spanish leather.

To do yra labai bendras žodis, kuris reiškia veiksmą, ir paprastai po jo negali eiti papildinys kitoks negu what, it, this, that, work ir t. t., pav. What did you do yesterday?

I went to see a friend, and then I came home, did my English work, made a paper boat for my sister to play with, and went to bed.

To make gali reikšti ir priversti, ir šita prasme paskui jį, kaip paskui veiksmažodį to let, dedamas galininkas ir bendratis be to, pav. What makes you leave your house?

Eilėraščiuose do ne visuomet vartojamas su paprastais veiksmažodžiais klausimams ir neigimams, pav. What care I for my house vietoje What do I care. Galūninis ed būtajame laike dažnai yra ištariamas, ir šioje dainoje skiemuo a, pav. žodžiuose a-made, a-lady, yra pridurtas tiktai dėl ritmo, bet jokios reikšmės jis neturi.

The Wraggle Taggle Gipsies.

Curwen Edition 6031.
6331

1. Three gipsies stood at the Castle gate,

they sang so high and they sang so low.

The lady sat in her chamber late,

Her heart it melted away like snow.

2. They sang so sweet, they sang so shrill

that fast her tears began to flow

and she put down her silken gown

her golden rings and jewels, O.

3. She pluck-ed off her high-heeled shoes

a-made of Spanish leather, O.

She went in the street with her bare, bare feet,

all out in the wind and the weather, O.

4. Her lord rode high and her lord rode low.

He rode through woods and copses, O,

until he came to an open field,

and there he saw his a-lady, O.

5. "What makes you leave your house and your land,
Your golden rings and jewels, O?
What makes you leave your new-married lord
To follow the wraggle taggle gipsies, O?"

6. "What care I for my house and my land?
What care I for my jewels, O?
What care I for my new-married lord?
I'm off with the wraggle taggle gipsies, O."

7. "Last night you slept on a goose-feather bed
with the sheet turned down so bravely*, O,
and to-night you'll sleep in a cold open field
along with the wraggle taggle gipsies, O."

8. "What care I for a goose-feather bed
with the sheet turned down so bravely, O?
For to-night I shall sleep in a cold open field,
along with the wraggle taggle gipsies, O.

* bravely here means gražiai.

The sign ⁀ above a syllable indicates that it must be sung to two notes of the melody.

The third note of the last line in stanzas 3, 6, 7, and 8 is divided between two notes of half the length for the words in the and with the.

---

1. Where did the gipsies stand? 2. Which is the higher, a man's voice or a woman's? 3. What does snow do in warm weather? 4. What flowed from the lady's eyes when she heard the gipsies? 5. What does the Niemen stop doing in very cold weather? 6. What were the lady's shoes made of? 7. Do you wear high-heeled shoes? 8. When a woman is married, what must she wear on her finger? 9. Are your feet bare? 10. What did the lord ride through? 11. Where did he see his lady? 12. What things did the lady leave to go with the gipsies? 13. Did you sleep last night in a field? 14. What do you do to the sheet before you get into bed? 15. Would you rather sleep in bed or in a cold open field? 16. Are geese common in Lithuania? 17. Which did the lady care for most, her husband and jewels, or the gipsies? 18. Did the gipsies sing well or badly? 19. Do you think the lady was silly or can you understand her? 20. Are there many gipsies in Lithuania?

Written Exercise.

Put the story about Swift in the eighteenth lesson into the past, except for what is in inverted commas.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH LESSON.

Reikšti būtajam veiksmui, kuris dažnai kartojasi, anglai dažnai vartoja padedamąjį veiksmažodį used (*jūst*) su bendratimi. Tatai tolygu lietuviškajam būtajam dažniniam laikui, pav. He used to go to school every day. Used he to go to school?

Pastebėjimas. Used, veiksmažodžio to use būtasis laikas, tariasi *jūzd.*

King Canute and the Waves.

In 1014 (ten fourteen) A. D. Denmark and England had the same king, whose name was Canute. His courtiers used to flatter him and even used to say: "Sir, you are so great that the winds and waters must obey you." But the king was a wise man, and this used to annoy him, so one day he decided to teach them a lesson. He told his servants to take his throne and put it on the sands of the sea shore. Now there is a difference between the Baltic Sea and the seas that wash the East, South, and West coasts of England. These waters have a tide. For some hours they come gradually further and further towards the land, until more and more of the shore is under water. Then the tide changes and the sea goes gradually out. When the sea begins to go out we say it is high tide, and when it begins to come in it is low tide. In some parts of the English coast there is a great difference between the two. A house may be only fifty yards from the sea at high tide, and at low tide the sea may be five miles away. It was at low tide that King Canute went down to the shore with his courtiers. He sat on his threne and they stood round him. The sea began to creep nearer and nearer, and

except for the murmur of the waves there was silence on the shore, until the water was only a few yards away from the throne. Then the king said: "Waves and winds, my courtiers say I am so great that even you must obey me. I now tell you not to wet my feet."

But the sea crept on and on, and at last a wave bigger than the rest came near enough to touch the king's feet. The courtiers felt very silly, and they never flattered the King again.

Questions should be asked about the above story on the lines of those asked in the previous two lessons, and then these more general questions should follow:

1. What's the name of the sea that washes Lithuania? 2. Are all kings as wise as Canute? 3. What's the name of the King of England to-day? 4. Which way must you face to see the sun when it sets? 5. Where do the warm winds come from? 6. Where do the coldest winds come from? 7. What does it bring into your eyes when a sharp North wind blows into your face? 8. What are the waves like when the sea is rough? 9. What colour is the sea in bad weather? 10. Do you know what the tide depends on? Or, in other words, do you know what makes the tide come in and go out?

Written Exercise.

Say what you did yesterday and at what times, using such expressions as to get up, to go to school, to leave school, to have lunch, etc.

Proverb: It's the early bird that catches the worm.

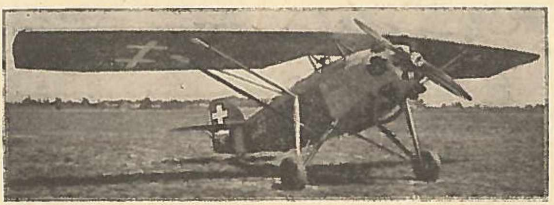
THE TWENTY-NINTH LESSON.

Kai kurie veiksmažodžiai yra nepilni anglų kalboje. Veiksmažodžio can būtasis laikas yra could (*kud*), bet visiems kitiems laikams reikia vartoti veiksmažodžio to be atitinkamas laikas su būdvardžiu able, pav. I shall be able to go to London.

Must, irgi nepilnasis veiksmažodis, turi dvi reikšmes, pav. He must be rich before he can have a car. Čia must reiškia turi būti, ir būtajam laikui išreikšti turime vartoti būtąjį veiksmažodžio to have laiką, pav. He had to be rich before he could have a car. Bet sakinyje: He has a car, and so he must be rich, must reiškia jis turi būti — jis, be abejo, yra. Būtajam laike šia prasme reikia vartoti must su būtojo laiko bendratimi (t. y. have ir būtojo laiko dalyvis) to veiksmažodžio, kurį must apibrėžia, pav. He had a car. He must have been rich. Must turi ne tik esamojo, bet ir būsimojo laiko prasmę, pav. Next year we must all go to America.

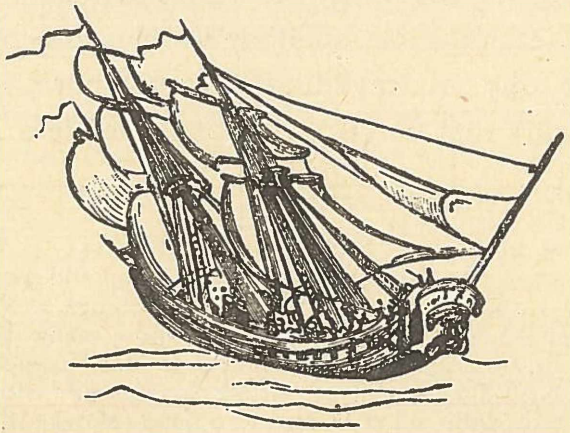
Nežymimajam įvardžiui dažniausiai vartojamas you, pav. A hundred years ago you had to travel (keliauti) on horse-back.

There are many people still alive who remember the days when there were no trains. Then, if



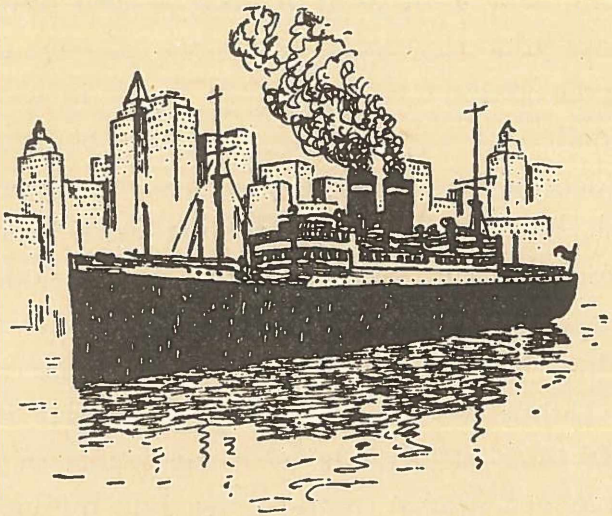
you were very impatient to get from one place to another, you had to travel on horse-back. But even

so the horse had to stop from time to time for eating and sleeping. It couldn't go on and on without stopping like a car. And so it used to take several days to do what now you can easily do in one day by train or car. If you couldn't ride, you had to sit in a carriage and be pulled by horses along very, very bad roads. In some parts of the country you still have to travel like this, but not for long. It must have been very uncomfortable for eight or nine days, shaken up and down like milk that is being made into butter. And think how uncomfortable it must have been for the Lithuanians who went to America in 1688! Compare their little boats with the giants of to-day, that have bed-rooms, bath-rooms, and dining-rooms just like big comfortable houses.



But perhaps to our impatient grand-children in a hundred years our boats and aeroplanes will seem just as uncomfortable and slow as those little boats

seem to us now. Will men ever be able to fly round the world without leaving the air?



But in some ways it must have been more interesting to travel in our grandfathers' day, and much healthier. We shall never be able to find a healthier way of travelling than on horse-back. It seems a pity that horses are being used less and less.

---

1. Are both your grand-fathers still alive? 2. What's the first thing that you remember? 3. What room did you sleep in last night? 4. Where did you wash this morning? 5. What room do you eat in? 6. Do you know about how many Lithuanians there are in America? 7. What animal is small compared with a kitten? 8. What animal is strong compared with a horse? 9. Compared with what is an aeroplane slow? 10. Are we more impatient than our grand-fathers, or less? 11. What are used now instead of horses? 12. Would you rather travel by car or on horse-back? 13. How do fish travel through the water? 14. How do birds travel through the air?

Written Exercise.

Copy out the above lesson and underline all the syllables which are pronounced with the vowel sound (ə).

Proverb: Don't count your chickens until ihey are hatched.

THE THIRTIETH LESSON.

Anglų kalboje būtąjį neatliktąjį laiką (imperfect) vartojame veiksmažodžiui, kuris išreiškia veiksmą, kurio metu vyksta kitas veiksmas. Būtasis neatliktasis laikas susidaro iš esamojo laiko dalyvio ir prieš jį stovinčio veiksmažodžio to be būtojo laiko, pav. I was playing in the garden when it began to rain. Tuomet veiksmažodis, kuris išreiškia trumpesnį tų dviejų veiksmų, stovi paprastajame būtajame laike, pav. it began.

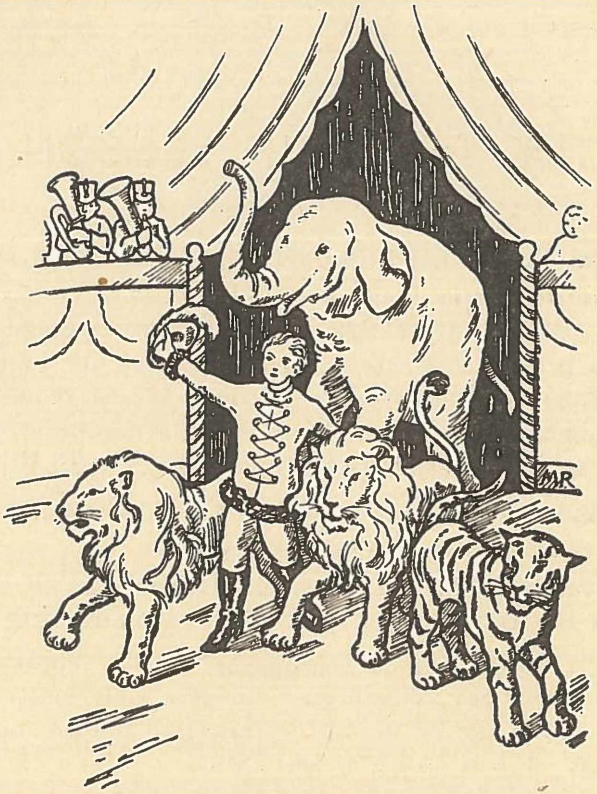
Veiksmažodis to be, kai jis neina padedamuoju veiksmažodžiu, negauna lyties I was being ir t.t.

Po veiksmažodžių, išreiškiančių kurį nors pojūtį, bendratis vartojama be to pav. She heard the gipsies sing.

High anglų kalboje vartojamas žodžiui aukštas reikšti, bet jis nevartojamas kalbant apie žmones. Žmonėms vartojame tiktai tall, kuris tačiau kartais vartojamas kalbant apie medžius, pav. a tall man, a tall oak.

A circus came to Margate where the Porters were staying for their Summer holidays. Mrs. Porter wondered whether her little son Peter, who was only three, was too young to go. Some children are afraid of strange animals. But in the end she

decided to take him. Whether he was afraid or not you will hear from the rest of the story. First he watched a man walk a tight-rope three hundred feet above the ground, carrying an open umbrella on his nose. Several grown up men and



women could not help holding their breath, but Peter was quite calm all the time. After that a giant came on. He was seven feet tall, and while he was walking round, Peter asked in a loud voice: "Is that man as tall as God?" This made everyone laugh,

except Mrs. Porter, who blushed as red as a beet-root. Then some lions, tigers, and leopards were brought on in cages. Peter heard them roar as if he was used to it, though it made one little girl of eleven cry and she had to be taken out. He stayed quite calm even when he saw a woman go into the lions' cage to tame them. After a few minutes Mrs. Porter felt Peter pull her arm. "Mother," he said impatiently, "when will the lions begin to eat the lady?" The lion-tamer wondered why everyone was laughing.

Mary was crying and her mother, wanting to stop her, said: "Look, Mary! Come to the window! There's an aeroplane." Mary stopped crying, put away her handkerchief, went to the window and looked at the aeroplane until she could no longer see it. Then she took out her handkerchief, which was wet with tears, and said: "And now mummy, what was I crying about?"

---

1. Are you used to hearing lions roar? 2. Who's the tallest boy in the room? 3. What months do you have holidays? 4. Do you often go away for your Summer holidays? 5. Where do you stay? 6. Can you hold your breath for five minutes? 7. Which way does your house face? 8. Which way does your bed-room window face? 9. Who must the waves and winds obey? 10. What have you between your hand and your shoulder? 11. How many thumbs have you? 12. Do you often eat beet-root?

Written Exercise.

Put the verbs that are in brackets into the correct past tense.

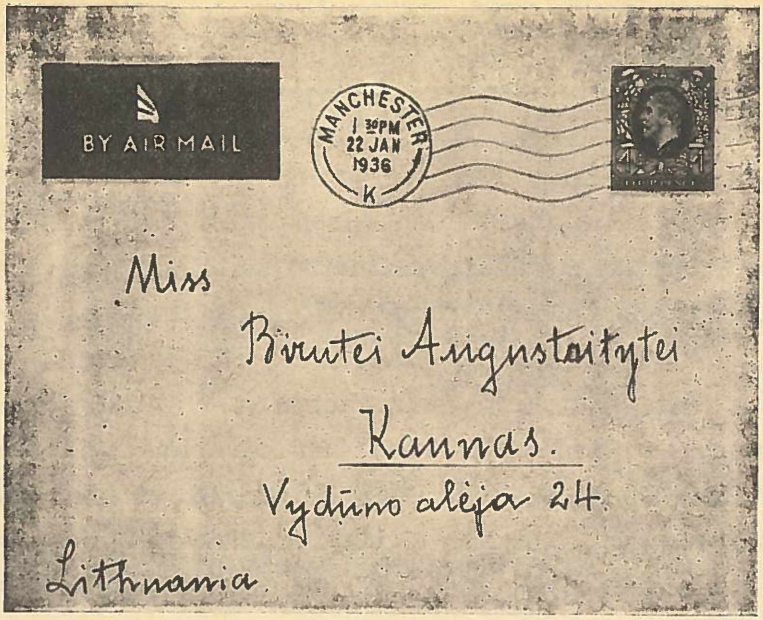
My sister (go) to school in Kaunas. One day, while she (go) to school, she (meet) a gipsy. He (begin) to sing to her, and while he (sing), she (begin) to weep. She (follow) him out of the town into the country, and it was two days before my father (can) find her.

THE THIRTY-FIRST LESSON.

Anglų kalboje būtojo laiko dalyvis vartojamas su padedamuoju veiksmažodžiu to have, pav. He has gone to the country — jis yra išvykęs į kaimą.

To have, eidamas padedamuoju veiksmažodžiu, yra sutrumpinamas kalboje ir savybės susirašinėjime, tačiau paprastai tiktai po asmeninių įvardžių; tuomet have pavirsta 've ir has pavirsta 's pav. I've (*aiv*) come. He's (*hyz*) taken her book.

Šis laikas (esamasis atliktinis) taip pat vartojamas reikšti veiksniui, kuris prasidėjo praeityje ir dar tebevyksta, pav. I've been here about a week, aš esu čia apie savaitę.



27, Queen's Road,
Manchester,
England,
Wednesday, February 18th, 1936.

Dearest Birutė,

I got here last Friday, so I've been here now for almost a week. The Butchers, the family I'm staying with, have all gone to meet Mrs. Butcher's mother at the station, so I've taken this opportunity of writing. I've also taken the opportunity of shutting the window, I've wanted to do so ever since I came. Do you know, I think the English are a little

mad. They have no central heating in the houses, but instead an open fire in each room. This looks very nice, but they almost always have the window open even in cold weather, and lately it has been very cold. They say it's unhealthy not to have fresh air, and they even sleep with the window open. I must say this seems to suit Mr. and Mrs. Butcher very well. They look as if they've never had a day's illness in their lives. But I haven't yet seen Sally Butcher, their daughter, without a cold, though nothing will stop her sleeping with her window open. She was very surprised to hear that I have mine shut. "My dear, don't you miss the fresh night air?" she said. "I never, never shut mine." But it sounded more like this: "By dear, do't you biss the fresh dight air. I dever, dever shut bide — — at — ti — shoo!" The poor thing ended with a sneeze. Well, I must stop now. They've all come back. I can hear their voices in the hall.

---

1. Does the town or the country suit you best? 2. When does the grass look loveliest? 3. Where do you get into a train? 4. What can't you help doing sometimes when you have a cold? 5. Is it good luck to sneeze? 6. When is it easiest to get fresh fruit in Lithuania? 7. Do you miss fresh fruit and flowers in Winter? 8. Does cold weather suit cuckoos? 9. Wich way do swallows fly in May? 10. Which way do they fly in September? 11. Have you ever had an illness in your life? 12. Where used Mickevičius to bathe sometimes when he was a boy? 13. Did he miss the Niemen when he was in strange countries? 14. Have you central heating at home?

Further exercises should be given in agreement and disagreement, this time with the past tenses, e. g. I came to school yesterday. So did I. I have often heard Petrauskas sing. So have I.

Written Exercise.

Make two sentences for each of the following verbs, showing their transitive and intransitive use: stop, look, shake, begin, end, change, melt.

To Sleep.

A flock of sheep that leisurely pass by
one after one; the sound of rain, and bees
murmuring; the fall of rivers, wind and seas,
smooth fields, white sheets of water and pure sky
I have thought of all by turns, and yet do lie
sleepless, and soon the small birds' melodies,
must hear, first uttered from my orchard trees,
and the first cuckoo's melancholy cry.
Even thus* last night, and two nights more, I lay,
and could not win thee, Sleep, by any stealth.
So do not let me wear to-night away!
Without thee what is all a morning's wealth?
Come, blessed barrier between day and day,
dear mother of fresh thoughts and joyous health!

* lygiai šitaip.

William Wordsworth.

THE THIRTY-SECOND LESSON.

Esamasis atliktinis (perfect) laikas anglų kalboje tarpais yra vartojamas ten, kur lietuvių kalboje pavartotume paprastą būtąjį laiką. Esamasis atliktinis laikas anglų kalboje yra vartojamas reikšti būtajam veiksmui, kai galima būtų išreikšti beveik tas pat pavartojant kitą veiksmažodį esamajame laike, pav. nėra didelio skirtumo tarp Has he come yet (ar jis jau atėjo) ir Is he here?

Iš to išeina, kad, aplamai, negalima vartoti paprastojo būtojo laiko su prieveiksmiais already (jau) ir yet (dar). Ir esamasis atliktinis dažnai vartojamas su never (niekuomet) ir ever (kada nors), pav. nėra didelio skirtumo tarp Have you ever met him ir Do you know him?

Bet esamojo atliktinio laiko negalima vartoti su kokiu nors žodžiu arba posakiu, kuris reiškia būtąjį laiką, pav. yesterday, last year, two seconds ago.

Pastebėjimas. Lietuviškajam jau anglų kalboje klausimuose paprastai atitinka žodis yet. Neigimuose dar reikia versti žodžiu yet, kitur — žodžiu still.

We've already had lunch, though it's only two o'clock, so I'm going on with this letter. For lunch we had some very good chicken soup, cold roast beef, boiled potatoes and cabbage, and then some plum pudding (they call it Christmas pudding) followed by fresh fruit — apples, pears, oranges, and bananas. They have a good cook here, though I have heard that the cooking is often bad in England. But even this one doesn't use enough butter. There's another thing too that I find hard to get used to, and that's

the tea. My first day here, as Mrs Butcher poured me out a cup (they always drink tea in cups here) she said: "I've often heard that foreigners don't like their tea as strong as ours, so I've made yours very weak. I hope you'll be able to taste it." Taste it!!! My dear, it was so strong that I had the taste of it in my mouth for next four hours. But it was weak compared with theirs. That looked quite black as it came out of the tea-pot. But they tell me they've always drunk it like that, and none of them has died yet. Far from it! They are all still very well, except for Sally, who still has a cold. Perhaps the milk they always drink it with makes a difference.

Write to me when you get this. I miss you very much.

With love
from Aldona.

---

1. Are there orange orchards in Lithuania? 2. Has your father an orchard? 3. What different fruit trees has he in it? 4. When is Christmas day? 5. Where aren't you a foreigner? 6. Can you taste the difference between fresh milk and boiled? 7. Which do you like best, roast chicken or boiled? 8. What's the name of a red soup that you often have in Lithuania? 9. How do you boil potatoes? 10. How long does it take to boil potatoes?.

Written Exercise.

Fill in the verbs in their correct tenses:

My dear John,

I (write) this from Kaunas, where I (be) for the last three weeks. I (have) a very nice time in the country before I

(come) here, and here also I (find) it very interesting so far*. I (stay) with a family called Vilkas, and every afternoon we (bathe) in the river. Usually** we (bathe) in the Niemen, but yesterday we (bathe) in the Neris. It (be) still a little cold. The Summer (begin + not) yet.

*iki šiol. **paprastai.

THE THIRTY-THIRD LESSON.

Būtasis atliktinis laikas (pluperfect) susidaro su veiksmažodžio to have būtuoju laiku, pav. When you came I had already gone out.

Po asmeninių įvardžių padedamasis had yra sutrumpinamas į 'd, pav. I'd gone out.

Nežymimieji laiko prieveiksmiai, pav. sometimes, never, ever, always, seldom (retai) often, usually, kartu su almost, only, hardly ir already, paprastai stovi tuoj prieš pagrindinį veiksmažodį, pav. I never bathe. Does he often sing? Have you ever seen an elephant? Bet šie prieveiksmiai eina po veiksmažodžio to be, pav. He's never at home.

Apibrėžtieji prieveiksmiai ir prieveiksmiški laiko posakiai, pav. yesterday, the week before last ir t. t., paprastai stovi sakinio pradžioje arba gale.

Kaunas, Lithuania,

January 17th, 1935.

My dear Jim,

I almost missed my train in Berlin because I'd forgotten to wind up my watch and it had stopped.

But I caught it, and got on when it was already moving, and here I am in Kaunas. Mr. Tumas met me at the station with his car and drove me to his house. On the way we passed a sleigh with bells, but I'd never seen one before, so I couldn't help saying in my excitement: "Look there!" "Where?" said Mr. Tumas, also excitedly. "At that sleigh!", I said. "Oh, is that all?", said he. "Why, from the way you spoke I thought it must be something interesting." I like these people very much. They are very kind and have already made me feel at home. There's only one thing I can't get used to, and that's the tea — if you can call it tea! After my first lunch here the maid brought me a pale yellowish drink in a glass with a piece of lemon floating on the top. Of course I thought it was a kind of lemonade, and as I could only taste sugar and lemon I said politely to Mrs. Tumienė: "I've never had lemonade quite like this before. It's very good. Perhaps before I go you'll give me the recipe (she had already given me the recipe of their delicious beetroot soup) to take home to my mother." She said "But it's not lemonade. It's tea."

I blushed and felt very silly.

---

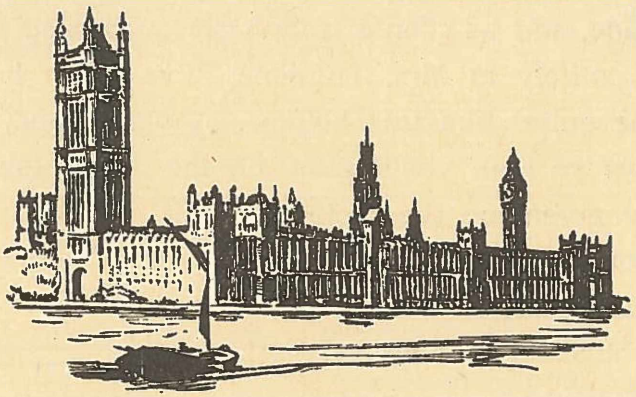
1. What happens to sugar when you put it into tea? 2. Does a piece of lemon sink or float? 3. What does gold do if you throw it into a river? 4. How often do you wind up your watch? 5. Have you ever missed a train? 6. Which goes faster, a sleigh or a car? 7. Do you try to make your guests

feel at home? 8. What are sleighs drawn by? 9. Do you pass a station on your way to school? 10. What is a good drink for warm weather?

THE THIRTY-FOURTH LESSON.

Esamojo laiko dalyvis dažnai vartojamas su veiksmažodžio to be esamuoju laiku, ne tiktai dabarties, bet ir ateities prasme, tačiau tik tuomet, kai veiksmažodžio veiksnys gali reikšti pasiryžimą ateičiai, pav. I am going home to-morrow arba I shall go home to-morrow. Bet sakinio It will rain to-morrow negalima kitaip panašiai pasakyti.

Pasikalbėjime ir savybės susirašinėjime anglai dažnai vartoja a lot būdvardžių much ir many vietoje, kai prieš šiuos žodžius nėra apibrėžiančių žodžių how, as, very.



To-morrow I'm sending home a lot of recipes besides the one for beet-root soup. You had better get mother to invite you to a meal. Among them there's one for a kind of pancake with white cheese,

and also a kind of cabbage soup with hard boiled eggs and other things in it.

It's very cold, and yesterday we went skating on the Niemen. I wonder if you and I will ever skate on the Thames. A lot of the men here wear fur coats, and some of them fur hats too. Yesterday we went to the opera, and on Tuesday we're going to the ballet. It'll be our last opportunity of seeing them, as they're leaving Kaunas for London soon. I'm looking forward to it very much.

I've asked mother to send me some more clothes. If you see her, please remind her. I want some more handkerchiefs, some socks (all the ones I have here, except the pair I have on, are in holes) and the blue shirt that was being washed when I left home.

Write soon. You can't think how I look forward to the post every morning!

Yours ever,

Paul.

---

1. What do you make cheese from? 2. How long does it take to boil an egg, when you put it into water that's already boiling? 3. How does a worm move along the ground? 4. Do you look forward to your holidays? 6. Do you wear a hat? 6. Are you wearing a hat? 7. What do you use a lot of when you have a cold? 8. What colour is your shirt? 9. What do women usually wear instead of socks? 10. What kind of coats do a lot of people wear in very cold weather? 11. Do you wear your socks when they're in holes?

Written Exercise.

Write a sentence for each of the following words or phrases: already, yet, still, she had better, we would rather, they must have been, a lot of, look forward, miss.

THE THIRTY-FIFTH LESSON.

Shall ir will anglų kalboje nevartojami vien tik būsimajam laikui reikšti, pav. you shall go (he shall, they shall, ir t. t.) reiškia aš pažadu, kad jūs eisite.

Klausimuose shall I go? (Shall he go?) reiškia: ar man eiti? Ar jūs norite, kad aš eičiau?

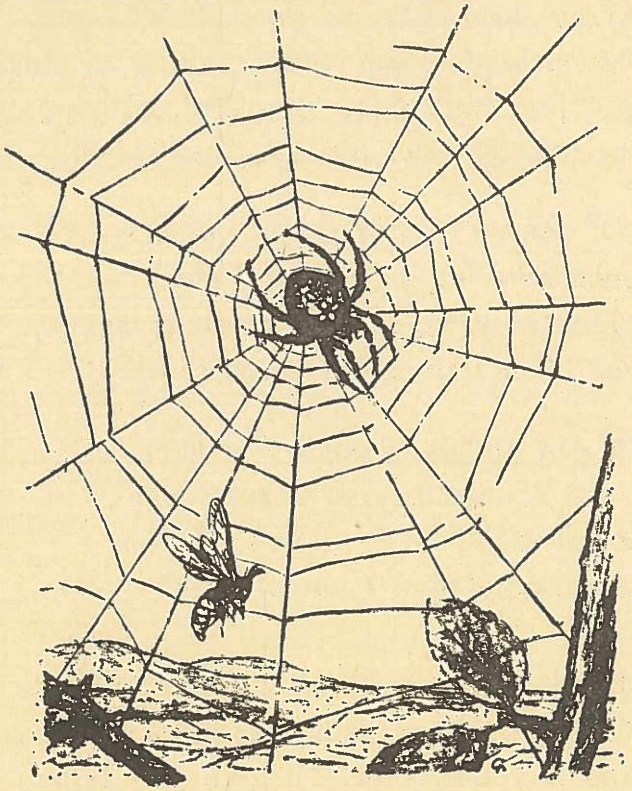
I will go reiškia: aš sutinku eiti.

Klausimas will antrajame asmenyje vartojamas paprastai kvietimui arba prašymui (kartais įsakymui) išreikšti, pav. Will you come to lunch to-morrow? Jis dažnai jungiamas su žodžiu please, pav. Will you please tell me the right time?

I will go, jeigu kalbame pabrėždami žodį will, reiškia esu pasiryžęs eiti.

Pastebėjimas. Antrajame ir trečiajame asmenyse will gali būti vartojamas reikšti paprastajam būsimajam laikui arba norui arba pasiryžimui. Bet sąlyginiuose sakiniuose su if arba whether esamasis laikas visuomet yra vartojamas išreikšti paprastajam būsimajam laikui; tuo būdu, jei vartojame will, visuomet tuo išreiškiame sutikimą arba pasiryžimą, pav. If you will sing, I shall have to put my fingers in my ears.

Žodžiai myself, yourself ir t. t. yra vartojami ne tiktai kaip stiprinamieji įvardžiai, bet ir kaip sangrąžiniai. Yra skirtumas tarp He cut him with a knife ir He cut himself with a knife.



The Spider and the Fly.

Said the spider to the fly:
"When will you visit me, my dear?
You shan't be bored, I promise you,
one single moment while you're here."

Said the fly: "You once invited
some of my relations too.
They came; I haven't seen them since.
No, thank you, I won't visit you."

"Your dear relations are still with me.
I'm pleased to say they're going to stay,
and you can't think how I'm enjoying
their visit." Said the fly: "Are they?"

"Of course they are. No one is able,
once here, to tear himself away."
'That may be, I don't doubt it, spider,
but I don't think I'll come to stay."

"If I'm not very much mistaken
I see doubts in your lovely eyes.
What shall I do to show to you
how really fond I am of flies?"

"Dear, shall I make you clothes of silk?
You like to wear silk stockings, don't you?
And if you'll come, I'll give you some.
Will you? Won't you? Will you? Won't you?

"Do come, do come, and you shall wear
silk stockings that will never tear."
"My sister once put on a pair.
Thank you, my legs are better bare."

"Sweet fly, I have a looking-glass,
you loveliest of all living things.
Won't you come here, and see, my dear,
the rainbow's colours on your wings?"

At this the flattered fly moved nearer,
and her excited eyes got wider.
"Will you? Won't you? Will you? Won't you?
Will you? Won't you?" said the spider.

The silly fly touched with her toe
his door-step, and that fatal spot
held her like honey. Said the spider:
"You shall come, whether you will or not!"

---

1. Which is easiest to tear, silk or paper? 2. What's another name for a looking-glass? 3. How do you often show that you're pleased without speaking? 4. Which do you enjoy most, skating or swimming? 5. How many shoes are there in two pairs? 6. Do you ever go out with bare legs? 7. Where is the Niemen widest? 8. How many toes have you? 9. What do we see sometimes in the sky after rain? 10. How many steps have you outside the door of your house? 11. What happens if you forget to wind up your watch.

Written Exercise.

Look up the word get in the vocabulary and make sentences using it with or without prepositions in as many different senses as possible.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH LESSON.

Kai veiksmažodis, isreiškiąs kalbą arba mintį, nėra būsimajame, esamajame arba esamajame atliktiniame laike, tai nė vienas iš veiksmažodžių šalutiniuose sakiniuose negali būti kuriame nors iš šių laikų. Will pavirsta would ir shall pavirsta should, pav. He has already told me that he won't come to-morrow because his mother is ill and also he hasn't finished his work. He told me that he wouldn't come to-morrow because his mother was ill and also he hadn't finished his work.

Pastebėjimas. Ne tiktai išreiškiant pritarimą arba nesutikimą arba atsakinėjant į klausimus, bet ir tuomet, kai turime du po vienas antro einančius vienodus sakinius, kurie nuo vienas antro skiriasi tiktai tuo, kad pakeičiamas veiksnys arba teigimas pakeičiamas neigimu arba neigimas pakeičiamas teigimu, arba pakeičiamas laikas, užtenka pavartoti naujas veiksnys ir padedamasis veiksmažodis, pav. iš trisdešimt penktosios pamokos: Spider — "You can't think how I'm enjoying their visit." Fly — "But are they?" Spider — "Of course they are."

From lesson 25. A. Don't you know the proverb "a barking dog does not bite"? B. Yes, I do, but does the dog?

Būtasis neatliktinis laikas yra vartojamas išreikšti dviem būtiesiem veiksmam, įvykstantiem drauge ir kiek trunkantiem, pav. He was getting annoyed and she was getting frightened.

"How did John break his leg?"
"Well, do you see those steps?"
"Yes, I do."
"Well, John didn't."

The Wrong Flat.

William had a room in a flat on the fourth floor of a high building. There were two flats on each floor, and on the fourth floor they both belonged to a Mrs. Baker. She herself lived in one and William had one of the rooms in the other. The rest of the rooms were taken by another family, but William never saw them and did not even know their name. One night, about half past ten, when William was going up the stairs to his flat, he forgot to count the floors, and by the time he had got to the third floor he thought he was already on the fourth. He tried his key in the lock of the flat but it would not go in, so he thought that one of the other family had left a key in the lock, on the inside. He knocked on the door and soon he heard a woman's voice say suspiciously:

"Who's there? What do you want?"

"Will you please take your key out of the lock," said William, "I can't get mine in."

"What key? What do you mean?"

"Someone's left a key in the lock on your side of the door.'

"I don't know what you mean. Will you please go away."

"No I won't. Will you please open the door. I live here. I have a room next to yours."

"No, you haven't."

"Yes, I have. Please open the door."

"No, you haven't. Go away!"

"My name's William Brewer. I have a room in the flat."

"No, you haven't. I've never heard of you. Go away! You must be drunk."

By this time William was getting very annoyed and she was getting frightened. He knocked hard on the door and she called to her husband:

"Stephen, there's a man outside trying to get in. I think he's drunk or an idiot."

"No, I'm not!" said William.

"Shall I send for the police, or will you go away?" said Stephen.

"Let me in!" said William, knocking angrily again.

"Police!" screamed Stephen's wife.

"Don't be an idiot!" said William.

He now turned to the door of the other flat, thinking it was Mrs. Baker's, and knocked. But Stephen suddenly opened the door behind him and called out:

"Don't let him in! He's mad!"

"I'll make you sorry for this!" said William, but Stephen quickly shut his door again, and a woman in the other flat screamed:

"Police! Murder!"

William knew that it was not Mrs. Baker's voice, and he began to wonder if he had made a mistake. Then suddenly he saw a name on the door, and it was not Baker at all, but Thomas. He felt very silly, and wanting to explain his mistake knocked again on Stephen's door, this time more gently.

"I'm very sorry," he said half stammering. "I thought th — this — er — was the f — f — f — fourth ....."

"Thief!" screamed Mrs. Thomas.

"Drunkard!" screamed Stephen's wife.

"Go away!" roared Stephen.

"Police!" screamed both the women.

William put his fingers in his ears and ran up to the fourth floor. But he never meets Stephen or his wife or Mrs. Thomas on the stairs without blushing, and they are quite sure that he is a drunkard.

---

1. Is this school in a big building? 2. Do you live in a flat? 3. Which floor is this room on? 4. Who does this book belong to? 5. How do you get from one floor to the next? 6. What must you have to open the door of your house from the outside? 7. Do you need a key to open it from the inside? 8. When a woman makes a very shrill noise, what do we say that she does? 9. How many mistakes did you make in your last written exercise? 10. Explain why it's easier to get up in Summer than in Winter? 11. Do any of your relations stammer?

Written Exercise.

Put stanzas 3, 4, 5 of "The Spider and the Fly" into indirect speech. For instance, stanzas 1 and 2 would be as follows: "The spider asked the fly when she would visit him, and promised that she shouldn't be bored one single moment while she was there. The fly said that he once invited some of her relations too, that they came, and that she hadn't seen them since. She thanked him and said that she wouldn't visit him."

N. B. May will become might.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH LESSON.

Kur sąlyginiuose šalutiniuose sakiniuose lietuvių kalboje turime jei su tariamąja nuosaka, ten anglų kalboje turime if su paprastuoju būtuoju laiku, pav. jei aš turėčiau pinigų.. = if I had money... Taip pat jei aš būčiau turėjęs pinigų... = if I had had money... Bet pagrindiniuose sakiniuose be if lietuviškoji tariamoji nuosaka tolygi angliškajam sąlyginiam laikui, sudarytam su padedamuoju would ir pirmajame asmenyje kai kada su should, pav. ... eičiau į teatrą = ... I would (ar should) go to the theatre.... jis būtų ėjęs į teatrą = He would have gone to the theatre.

Po asmeninių įvardžių would yra dažnai sutrumpinamas į 'd, pav. I'd go to the theatre.

Anne: What shall you do if your aunt gives you £ 100 (a hundred pounds) for your twenty-first birthday present?

Bob: But I don't think she will. If my uncle hadn't died, he would probably have given me some money, but I'm almost sure my aunt won't give me anything.

A. But if she gave you £100, what would you do?

B. But she won't.

A. But if she did?

B. I should buy a piano for Susan, a horse for Tom, and a gun and a car for myself.

A. But a good second-hand car alone would cost almost £100. You'd have nothing left for the other things.

B. Then I should have to buy a cheap car.

A. What would you do with a gun?

B. I should shoot partridges.

A. But what if you didn't see any partridges?

B. I should try to get a wild duck or a wild goose.

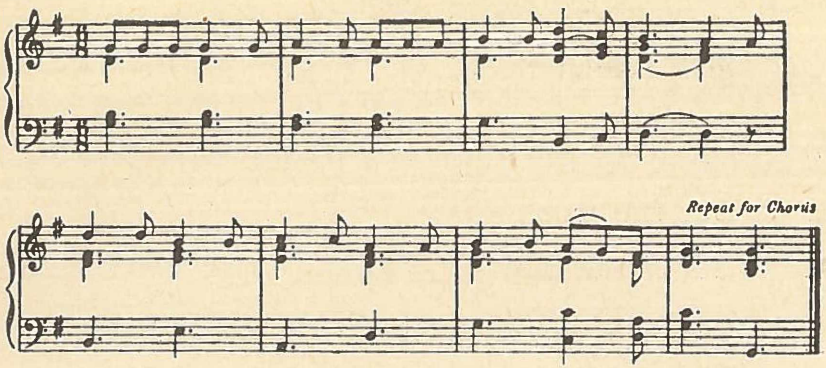
A. But what if there weren't any wild ducks or geese?

B. I should shoot rabbits.

A. But what if you couldn't find any?

B. I should shoot you for asking silly questions.

Mr. John Blunt.



1. Mr. John Blunt, he went to bed,
as he'd often done before, O.
But one thing he forgot to do,
which was to bar the door, O.
Ri fe rol, ri fe rol, ri fe rol de ri do,
ri fe rol, ri fe rol, ri fe rol de ri do.

2. "The wind is cold, and I am old,
and it blows across the floor, O.
Mrs. John Blunt, you're younger than I,
get out and bar the door, O.
Ri fe rol, etc.

3. "A bargain, a bargain I'll make," said she,
"a bargain, I'll make to be sure, O,

that whoever speaks the very* first word
shall get out and bar the door, O."
Ri fe rol, etc.

4. There came three travellers travelling by,
and they travelled over the moor, O,
but never a house did they stop at
till they came to John Blunt's door, O.
Ri fe rol, etc.

5. They ate up his food and drank up his drink
and then they called for more, O,
but never a word did the old man speak
for fear of barring the door, O.
Ri fe rol, etc.

6. They pulled the old lady out of bed
and rolled her over the floor, O.
but never a word did the old woman speak
for fear of barring the door, O.
Ri fe rol, etc.

7. "You've eaten my food, and you've drunk up my drink
and you've rolled my wife on the floor, O."

* the very first word means pats pirmasis žodis.

Said Mrs. John Blunt: "You spoke the first word,
Get out and bar the door, O!"
Ri fe rol, etc.

N. B. The syllable which comes on the first note of each bar in the melody is marked ·, e. g. often. The number of notes in each varies according to the number of words to be sung. For example in stanza 1 there are 4 notes in bar 6 and in stanza 7 there are 6 notes in that bar. The syllables to be sung to 2 notes are marked⁀. Except in stanza 1 it is necessary to put an extra note before bar 1.

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1. When's your birthday? 2. How many aunts and uncles have you? 3. How much do oranges cost at the moment? 4. Do you know how much eggs cost? 5. When are eggs cheapest? 6. Which do you like to eat best, partridge, duck, or goose? 7. What time of the year do you shoot partridges? 8. Can you shoot? 9. Has your father a gun? 10. Can you taste the difference between wild duck and the duck you have on farms? 11. Are rabbits common in Lithuania? 12. Can you play the piano? 13. Do you know the English name of the food you like best?

To refresh the pupil's memory, questions can be asked such as: What is the opposite of the word "beautiful" (end, dirty, outside, wrong, excite, etc.)?

Written Exercise.

Complete the following sentences, writing both good grammar and good sense:

1. He would have had no socks to wear, if .....
2. My mother will be frightened, if .....
3. I would have enjoyed my visit to Riga, if .....

Also make a list of all the birds, animals, and trees whose names you know in English.

THE THIRTY-EIGHTH LESSON.

Veiksmažodžio to have būtojo laiko dalyvis, stovėdamas po veiksmažodžio papildinio, gauna ypatingą reikšmę, pav. He had this table made for him reiškia: jis pasidirbdino stalą, kam nors įsakė, kad jam padarytų stalą.

To have labai dažnai yra vartojamas su būtojo laiko dalyviu po papildinio, pav. He had his hair cut, He had his clothes cleaned, He had his daughter taught how to play the piano, She had the walls of her drawing-room papered yellow.

Henry VIII (the eighth).

King Henry VIII of England had six wives. When he came to the throne in 1509 he had already married his brother's widow Katharine, a princess from Arragon in Spain. They had several children, but all died except a daughter named Mary. Perhaps if their sons had lived, Henry would have been content with Katharine. But after they had been married for twenty years, he said that his brother's widow could not really be his wife. This was partly because he wanted a son to be King

after him, but chiefly because he had fallen in love with Anne Boleyn, one of the Queen's ladies. He sent Katharine away and married Anne. They had a daughter, Elizabeth, but soon Henry grew tired of his new queen, and people said she was unfaithful to him, so he had her head cut off.

His third wife was called Jane, and they had a son, Edward, but Queen Jane died three weeks after he was born. Then Henry decided to marry a foreign princess, Anne of Cleves. He asked her to come to England and married her. But she was so ugly that he sent her away the next day, giving her some money and a big house in the country. She seemed quite

content with this, and soon Henry fell in love with his second wife's cousin, whose name was Katharine. But like her cousin she too was unfaithful to him, and he had her head cut off. There is a story that when Henry was looking for a sixth wife he asked a French princess to marry him. She said: "If I had two heads, perhaps you would persuade me to marry you, but having only one, I would rather keep it on my shoulders."

In the end he married another English Katharine who was tactful enough to outlive him. At his death his son Edward, Prince of Wales, became King Edward VI. After him Mary was queen, and then Elizabeth. Unlike their father, Edward and Elizabeth never married, and Mary only had one husband, but no children.

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1. Do you grow tired more quickly when you're working or when you're playing with your friends? 2. Who did Kęstutis fall in love with? 3. When did King Edward VIII of England come to the throne? 4. What did Eglė become when her husband died? 5. How often do you have your hair cut? 6. Did Birutė outlive her husband? 7. If someone gave you some white mice, would you keep them, or would you give them to the cat? 8. When did the moon marry the sun? 9. Was the moon faithful to the sun? 10. What did Perkūnas do to the moon? 11. How many cousins have you? 12. Would you have been content, like Anne of Cleves, with money and a house instead of being queen?

Written Exercise.

Put stanzas 2, 3, and 7 of "Mr. John Blunt" into indirect speech: He said that the wind ....

SONG FROM SHAKESPEARE'S KING HENRI VIII SUNG TO QUEEN KATHARINE OF ARRAGON.

Orpheus with his lute made trees,
and the mountain tops that freeze
bow themselves, when he did sing.
To his music plants and flowers
ever sprung, as* sun and showers
there had made a lasting spring.
Every thing that heard him play,
even the billows of the sea,
hung their heads and then lay by.
In sweet music is such art,
killing** care and grief of heart
fall asleep, or hearing, die.

* as if.

** that killing care.

THE THIRTY-NINTH LESSON.

Kitas būdas reikšti būsimajam laikui anglų kalboje yra su dalyviu going ir veiksmažodžio to be esamuoju laiku, pav. He's going to Klaipėda to-morrow. I think it's going to rain.

Po if paprastai vartojame was vietoje žodį were pirmajam ir trečiajam vienaskaitos asmenims, pav. If she were here I should be happy.

The Cock and the Fox.

There was once a poor widow who kept a small farm in the country. In a yard at the back of her house she had a beautiful cock called Chaunticlere who could crow better than all the other cocks in England. He had seven wives, one more than Henry VIII, and they all lived together very happily. But one day when Chaunticlere was watching a butterfly that had flown into the yard he suddenly noticed a fox lying low in the long grass. At first he was very frightened, but the fox looked up and said gently: "My dear Chaunticlere, why are you afraid? Do you think I shall hurt you? Why, I only came to hear you sing, for I've heard that you can sing as well as the angels in heaven. Your father once came to my house, and a very welcome guest he was. Except for you, he had the best voice I've ever heard. He used to shut his eyes and stretch out his beautiful long thin neck and stand on tiptoe, because like that he could sing louder. Won't you let me hear you sing?"

Chaunticlere then forgot about everything but his beautiful voice. He stood on tiptoe, stretched

out his long, thin neck, shut his eyes, and began to crow: "Cock — a — doodle — dooooo..." but the fox jumped up, caught him by the neck and carried him on his back towards the wood. You never heard such a noise as those seven hens made when they saw their one and only husband going, as they thought, to his death. The widow and her daughters ran out of the house, and the ploughboy with them all shouting "Hi! Hi! Stop! Stop!" and throwing stones at the thief. The ducks cried "Quack! Quack!", the geese flew over the trees in fear, the bees came buzzing out of their hive, and the dogs ran after the

fox, barking madly. The pigs followed them, but they were so fat that they were soon out of breath and left behind. Meantime the fox had come to the

edge of the wood. Chaunticlere was very frightened, but speaking as well as a cock can speak when his neck is between a fox's teeth, he said: "If I were you, I'd turn to these silly people and say: "Stop making such a noise and go home! Here I am at the edge of the wood, and I'm going to enjoy my lunch."

"Yes, I will,' said the fox, but when he opened his mouth to speak Chaunticlere flew up onto the branch of a tree, and, strange to say, the fox could not persuade him to come down again.

This story is beautifully told by Chaucer in his "Canterbury Tales".

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1. Have you a yard at the back of your house? 2. When do butterflies die? 3. Where do the angels live? 4. Where do bees live? 5. What do you do if you want to touch something that's very high? 6. Can you touch the electric light if you stand on tiptoe? 7. Are flies welcome guests in your house? 8. Where are they welcome guests? 9. About how high can you jump? 10. What bird's eggs do you usually eat? 11. Would you be frightened if you met a tiger in the street? 12. Would you be surprised if you met a lion in the Laisvės alėja? 13. Dare you jump out of the window into the street? 14. What's one of the first sounds you hear in the early morning when you're in the country? 15. What have you between your head and shoulders? 16. Which get out of breath sooner, thin people or fat people? 17. Do you think pigs are pretty? 18. Have you ever noticed whether or not pigs have sharp teeth?

Written Exercise.

Tell the story of Jūratė and Kastytis, with words you have already learnt, and the following new ones: foam (putos), amber (gintaras), thunder (griausmas), goddess (deivė), mortal (mirtingas), kill (užmušti), piece (gabalas).

Proverbs: Make hay while the sun shines.
A bird in the hand is worth two in a bush.

To be read after the fifteenth lesson.

From Alsėdžiai to Kaunas.

My home is in Alsėdžiai. To-morrow I shall go with my mother and sister to Kaunas. We shall have breakfast before we leave home at about six o'clock in the morning. Then my brother will drive us to Telšiai in time for the train from Klaipėda. This train will leave Telšiai at eighteen past eight, and get to Šiauliai at twenty to ten. There we must get out, and take the train from Riga. But this train won't get to Šiauliai before two o'clock so we shall have nearly four and a half hours to spend there. We can see Šiauliai and also have lunch. Our second train will get to Radviliškis at about half past two, and will leave at about twenty to three. If it's a fine day, we shall be very hot, because my mother always has the window shut. So at Radviliškis I shall get out and have some air for ten minutes. But my sister daren't get out. She's afraid the train may go without her. We shall get to Kaunas at five to six, and there we shall get out. But the train will go on to Virbalis and then to Berlin.

The only new word is home.

To be read after the twenty-sixth lesson.

A Long Life.

Thomas Parr was born in 1483. He was the son of a farmer. When he was seventeen he left home and went to work in another part of England. But when he was thirty-five his father died, and he came back to live at the farm. For forty-five years he lived alone, and then, when he was eighty, he married, and had a son and daughter. But both these children died when they were very young and not long after that his wife died also. When he was a hundred and twenty-two he married again. He was still strong and healthy and at a hundred and thirty he helped to reap the wheat. Twenty-two years later, in 1635, the news came to London that there was a farmer of a hundred and fifty-two living in the country. A rich man asked him to come to London, and took him to see Charles I who was then King of England. But the town air was bad for the old man, and he died there in the same year, on November 14th.

(He was buried in Westminster Abbey, and over his grave it is written that he lived in the reigns of ten princes. When you go to London you must go to the Abbey and see for yourself.)

The King's New Clothes.

A long time ago there lived a King who used to spend all his money on clothes. He didn't care for reading or fishing or riding or going to the opera. But he loved to wear new clothes every day,

and to walk through the town so that the people could look at him and say: "How beautiful! How lovely!" His clothes were talked about all over the world and every day people came from foreign coun-

tries to see him. But once there came two swindlers, who said they could make the most beautiful silk in the world, silk so fine that only good and wise men could see it. The King told them to make him some clothes of this silk at once, and gave them all the money they asked for. The swindlers made nothing, but after a time they said the clothes were ready. No one could see any clothes, but the courtiers wanted to be thought good and wise, so they all said: "How lovely! What a beautiful colour!"

The King was very pleased and went out into the town so that his people could have an opportunity of seeing him. Like the courtiers they too wanted to be thought wise, and so they said, one to another: "Did you ever see such lovely clothes? How well they suit him! What fine silk! How beautifully it lies!"

But one little boy said in a loud voice: "I can't see any clothes. There aren't any. The King's quite bare." Then everyone began to laugh, and the King felt very silly. He ran back to his castle and decided to spend no more money on clothes for the rest of his life. He had already enough for himself, his children, and his grand-children.

From Hans Andersen.

Swindler is a new word.

To be read after the last lesson.

The Princess and the Pea.

Once there was a prince who was looking for a wife. But he refused to marry anyone except a real princess. He went all over the world looking for one, but he could find one nowhere. There were a lot of princesses, but there was something wrong with each one. In the end he came home alone, full of sorrow because he very much wanted a real princess. But one night, when it was pouring with rain, someone knocked at the castle door. The King himself went to open it. Outside there was a princess, wet from head to foot, with her shoes full of water. She said she was a real princess. "That we shall soon see", said the queen to herself, and without a word to anyone she went to one of the bedrooms and put a pea under the bed-clothes. Then on top of the pea she put twenty feather beds, and then twenty eiderdowns. The princess spent the night in the bed, and the next morning they asked her how she had slept. "Oh, very badly!" she answered. "I hardly shut an eye all night. Heaven knows what was in that bed! All night I seemed to be lying on something as hard as a stone, and this morning I'm black and blue all over." Then they understood that she was a real princess, because

only a real princess could have felt a pea through twenty eiderdowns and twenty feather beds. So the prince married her, and they lived happily ever after.

From Hans Andersen.

Pea and eiderdown are new words.

VOCABULARY

N. B. (a) Numbers placed after some of the words refer to the lessons in which those words are explained more fully.

(b) The Past Participle of an irregular verb is not given if it is the same as the Past Indicative.

A.

a, an, 3
A. D. Anno Domini (mūsų eros)
abbreviated ə'bryvieitid sutrumpintas
abbreviation əbryvi'eišən sutrumpinimas
able 29 eibl
  to be able galėti
about ə'baut apie, maždaug, po
above ə'bʌv virš
according to ə'kɔ:diŋ pagal
across ə'krɔs per, skersai
actual 'ɑktjuəl faktinas
adverb 'ɑdvə:b prieveiksmis
aeroplane 'ɛərəplein lėktuvas
afraid ə'freid
  to be afraid bijoti
after 'ąftə po
afternoon ąfte'nūn popietis
again ə'gen vėl, prieš
ago ə'gou
  three days ago prieš tris dienas
agreement ə'grymənt sutikimas
air ɛə oras
alike 9 ə'laik panašus
alive ə'laiv gyvas
all ɔ:l visi, viskas
almost 'ɔ:lmoust beveik

alone ə'loun	vienas
along ə'lɔŋ	pagal
along with	kartu su
aloud ə'laud	garsiai, balsu
alphabet 'αlfəbet	abėcėlė
already 32 ɔ:l'redi	jau
also 'ɔ:lso	irgi
always 'ɔ:lweiz	visados
am αm	esu
amber 'αmbə	gintaras
among ə'mʌŋ	tarp
and ənd	ir
angel 'eindžəl	angelas
angry 'αŋgri	piktas
animal 'αniməl	gyvulys, žvėris
Anne αn	Ona
annoy ə'nɔi	pykinti
another ə'nʌδə	kitas
answer 'ąnsə	atsakymas
answer	atsakyti
any 6 'eni	
anyone, anything, anywhere 17	
appearance ə'piərəns	išvaizda
apple 'αpl	obuolys
apportion ə'pɔ:šən	skirti
April, mėn. 'əiprəl	balandis
are ą	
we are	mes esame
you are	jūs esate
they are	jie (jos) yra
arm ąm	ranka (tarp pečio ir riešo)
army 'ąmi	kariuomenė
Arragon 'αrəgən	Aragonija
art ąt	menas
as 17 əz	kaip
as ..... as	taip ..... kaip
ask ąsk	prašyti, klausti
ask them for books	prašyti juos knygų

asleep ə'slyp	užmigęs
ass αs	asilas
at ət	prie, viet.
ate et žr. eat	
August, mėn, 'ɔ:gəst	rugpiūtis
aunt ąnt	teta
autumn 'ɔ:təm	ruduo
avoid ə'vɔid	vengti
away ə'wei	šalin, iš-, nu-, (po veiksm.)

B.

back bαk	nugara
back	atgal
bad bαd, worse, worst	blogas
badly 'bαdli, worse, worst	
baker 'beikə	kepėjas
ballet 'bαli	baletas
The Baltic Sea 'bɔ:ltik	Baltijos jūra
banana bə'nąnə	bananas
bar bą	taktas
bar	užstumti
bare bɛə	nuogas
bargain 'bągin	suderėjimas, susilygtuvė
bark bąk	lojimas
bark	loti
barrier 'bαriə	užtvara
bathe beiδ	maudytis
bath-room 'bąθrūm	prausiamasis kambarys
be bi, was, been	būti
bear bɛə, bore, borne	nešti
beautiful 'bjūtifəl	gražus
because bi'kɔz	už tai, kad
become bi'kʌm, became, become	tapti
bed bed	lova
bed-room 'bedrūm	miegamasis kambarys

bee by	bitė
beef byf	jautiena
been byn žr. be	
beetroot 'bytrūt	burokas
before bi'fɔ:	prieš
began bi'gɑn žr. begin	
begin bi'gin, began, begun	pradėti, prasidėti
behind bi'haind	už, užpakalyj
Belgium 'beldžəm	Belgija
bell bel	skambutis
belong to bi'lɔŋ	priklausyti
bench benč	suolas
Berlin bə:'lin	Berlynas
besiege bi'sydž	apgulti
besides be'saidz	be to, be
best best žr. good, well	
better 'betə žr. good, well	
you had better go	geriau eikit
between bi'twyn	tarp
big 8 big	didelis
billow, poez. 'bilou	banga
birch bə:č	beržas
bird bə:d	paukštis
birth bə:ϑ	gimimas
birthday 'bə:ϑdei	gimimo diena
bit bit žr. bite	
bite bait	įkandimas
bite, bit, bitten	kąsti
black blɑk	juodas
blackboard 'blɑkbɔ:d	lenta
blessed blest	palaimintas
blew blū žr. blow	
blood blʌd	kraujas
blow blou, blew, blown	pūsti
blue blū	mėlynas
blunt blʌnt	bukas
blush blʌš	raudonuoti
boat bout	laivas

boil bɔil — virti
Boleyn bə'lin
book buk — knyga
bore bɔ: žr. bear
bored bɔ:d
I am bored — man nuobodu
born bɔ:n — gimęs
borne žr. bear
both bouϑ — abu
bought bɔ:t žr. buy
bow bau — nusilenkti
bowl boul — puodas
boy bɔi — berniukas
brackets 'brɑkits — skliausteliai
branch brąnč — šaka
brave breiv — drąsus
break breik, broke, broken — laužti
breakfast 'brekfəst — pusryčiai
breath breϑ — kvapas
out of breath — užduseš
brewer 'brūwə — aludaris
bring briŋ, brought — atnešti, atvesti
broke brouk žr. break
brood brūd — svarstyti
brother 'brʌðə — brolis
brought brɔ:t žr. bring
brown braun — rudas
build bild, built — statyti
building 'bildiŋ — trobesys
burgher 'bə:gə — pilietis
burn bə:n, burnt bə:nt — degti
burning 'bə:niŋ — degąs
bury 'beri — laidoti
bush buš — krūmas
busy 'bizi — darbštus
but bət — bet
butcher 'bučə — miesininkas
butter 'bʌtə — sviestas

butterfly 'bʌtəflai drugelis
buy bai, bought pirkti
buzz bʌz zirzti
by bai prie, su, pra- (po veiks.)

C.

cabbage 'kɑbidž kopūstai
cage keidž narvas
Calais 'kɑli
call kɔ:l vadinti, šaukti
call for reikalauti
calm kąm ramus
came keim žr. come
camp kɑmp stovykla
can 29 kɑn
I can aš galiu
Canterbury 'kɑntəbəri
Canute kə'njūt
car ką automobilis
card kąd korta
care kɛə rūpestis
care rūpintis
care for paisyti
carriage 'kɑridž vežimas
carry 'kɑri nešti, vežti
cat kɑt katė
catch kɑč, caught pagauti, gaudyti
catch a train laiku nueiti į traukinį
central heating 'sentrəl 'hytiŋ centralinis apšildymas
chair čɛə kedė
chalk čɔ:k kreida
chamber 'čeimbə kambarys
change čeindž keisti (s)
The (English) Channel 'čɑnəl Pa-de-Kalė
Chaucer 'čɔ:se
Chaunticlere čąnti'kliə

cheap čyp	pigus
cheek čyk	skruostas
cheese čyz	sūris
cherry 'čeri	vyšnia
chicken 'čikin	viščiukas
chiefly 'čyfli	ypač
child čaild	vaikas
children 'čildrən	vaikai
Chinese čai'nyz	kiniečiai
Christian 'kristjən	krikščionis
Christian name	vardas
Christmas 'krisməs	kalėdos
circus 'sə:kəs	cirkas
clean klyn	švarus
clean	valyti
Cleves klyvz	
clothes klouðz	drabužiai
cloud klaud	debesys
clover 'klouvə	dobilai
coat kout	švarkas, apsiaustas
coast koust	krantas
cock kɔk	gaidys
cold kould	sloga
cold	šaltas
collar 'kɔlə	apikaklė
Cologne kə'loun	Kelnas
colour 'kʌlə	spalva
come kʌm, came, come	ateiti
comfortable 'kʌmfətəbl	patogus
comma 'kɔmə	kablelis
common 'kɔmən	paprastas
compare kəm'pɛə	lyginti
complete kəm'plyt	baigti
content kən'tent	patenkintas
cook kuk	virėja, -s
cooking 'kukiŋ	virimas
copse kɔps	šilelis
copy 'kɔpi	parašyti

correct kə'rekt	taisyklingas
cost kɔst, cost	kaštuoti
cough kɔf	kosėti
coughing 'kɔfiŋ	kosėjimas
could 26, 29 kud	
count kaunt	skaičiuoti
country kʌntri	šalis, kaimas, kraštas
course kɔ:s	
of course	žinoma
courtier 'kɔ:tjə	dvariškis
cousin 'kʌzən	pusbrolis, pusseserė
cow kau	karvė
crab krɑb	vėžys
creep kryp, crept	šliaužti, slinkti
crept krept	
crow krou	varnas
crow (sak. apie gaidį)	giedoti
cry krai	šūkis, šauksmas
cry	verkti
cuckoo 'kukū	gegutė
cup kʌp	puodukas
cut kʌt, cut	piauti, kirpti
cut off	nukirsti, nupiauti

D.

dare dɛə	drįsti
dark dąk	tamsus
date deit	data
daughter 'dɔ:tə	duktė
day dei	diena
dear diə	brangus
death deθ	mirtis
December di'sembə	gruodis
decide di'said	nuspręsti
delicious di'lišəs	labai skanus
delight di'lait	didelis malonumas

Denmark 'denmąk	Danija
departure di'pąčə	išvažiavimas
depend de'pend	priklausyti
describe dis'kraib	aprašyti
desk desk	rašomasis stalas
diagram 'daiəgrɑm	diagrama
dictation dik'teišən	diktantas
did did žr. do	
die dai	mirti
difference 'difrens	skirtumas
different 'difrənt	įvairus, skirtingas
dining-room 'dainiŋrūm	valgomasis kambarys
dirt də:t	purvas
dirty 'də:ti	purvinas
dirty	teršti
disagreement disə'gryment	nesutarimas
discretion dis'krešən	protingumas, valia
divide di'vaid	dalinti
do dū 16, 27, did, done	daryti
dog dɔg	šuo
door dɔ:	durys
door-step 'dɔ:step	slenkstis
doubt daut	abejas
doubt	abejoti
dove dʌv	balandis
Dover 'douvə	Duvras
down daun	žemyn
dowry 'dauri	kraitis
drank drɑŋk žr. drink	
drawing-room 'drɔ:iŋrūm	salionas
dress dres	suknelė
dress	rengtis
drink driŋk	gėrimas
drink, drank, drunk	gerti
drink up	išgerti
drive draiv	lydėti, vežti
drown draun	skęsti, paskandinti
drunk drʌŋk	girtas

drunkard 'drʌŋkəd girtuoklis
dry drai sausas
dry džiovinti
duck dʌk antis
during 'djɔ:riŋ metu, laike, per
dying 'daiŋ mirštąs

E.

each yč kiekvienas
ear iə ausis
early 23 'ə:li anksti
East yst rytai
easy 'yzi lengvas
eat, yt, ate, eaten valgyti
eat up suvalgyti, suėsti
edge edž kraštas
Edward 'edwəd Edvardas
egg eg kiaušinis
eiderdown 'aidədaun patalas
eight eit aštuoni
eighteen ei'tyn aštuoniolika
eighty 'eiti aštuoniasdešimt
either 6 'aiðə
either ..... or arba ..... arba
electric i'lektrik elektrinis
elephant 'elifənt dramblys
eleven i'levən vienuolika
Elizabeth i'lizəbəθ Elžbieta
else 26 els kitaip
end end pabaiga
end baigti, pasibaigti
engine 'endžən mašina
English iŋgliš anglų, anglų kalba
enjoy in'džɔi džiaugtis
enough 11 i'nʌf užtenkamai
to be enough užtekti

especially i'spešəli	ypatingai
even 'yvən	net
evening 'yvniŋ	vakaras
every 'evri	kiekvienas
ever 'evə	kada nors
ever poez.	visados
exact i'gzɑkt	tikslus
example ig'zɑmpl	pavyzdys
except ik'sept	išskyrus
excepting ik'septiŋ	išskyrus
excited ik'saitid	susijaudinęs
excitement ik'saitmənt	susijaudinimas
exercise 'eksəsaiz	pratimas
explain ik'splein	išaiškinti
expression ik'sprešən	išsireiškimas
extra 'ekstrə	viršaus
eye ai	akis

F.

face feis	veidas
face	stovėti prieš, žiūrėti
fair 8 fɛə	šviesus
fair poez.	gražus
fall fɔ:l, fell, fallen	pulti, kristi
fall in love with	įsimylėti
family 'fɑməli	šeima
far fą, further, furthest	toli
so far	iki šiol
farm fąm	ūkis
farmer 'fąmə	ūkininkas
fast fąst	greitas, greitai
fat fɑt	riebus
fatal 'feitəl	lemtingas
fear fiə	baimė
feature 'fyčə	bruožas

February, mėn. 'februəri — vasaris
feel fyl, felt — jausti(s)
feet fyt žr. foot
felt felt žr. feel
fetch feč — parvežti, parnešti
few 22 fjū — nedaug
field fyld — laukas
fifteen 'fiftyn — penkiolika
fifty 'fifti — penkiasdešimt
fill fil — pildyti
fill in — užpildyti
filled fild — pripildytas
fine fain — gražus
find faind, found — surasti
finger 'fiŋə — pirštas
finger — čiupinėti
fir fə: — eglė
fire faiə — ugnis
first fə:st — pirmas
first-comer fə:st'kʌmə — pirmutinis,
fish fiš — žuvis
fish — žvejoti
five faiv — penki
flat flæt — butas
flatter 'flætə — pataikauti
flax stubble flæks 'stʌbl — spaliai
flew flū, žr. fly
float flout — plaukti
flock flɔk — pulkas
floor flɔ: — grindis, aukštas (namų)
flow flou — tekėti
flower flauə — gėlė
flown floun žr. fly
fly flai — musė
fly, flew, flown — lėkti, skristi
foam foum — putos
fog fɔg — rūkas
follow 'fɔlou — sekti

fond fɔnd	
to be fond of	mėgti
food fūd	maistas
foot fut, feet	koja, 1/3 jardo
for fə	dėl, nes, naud.
foreign 'fɔrin	užsienių
foreigner 'fɔrinə	svetimšalis
forget fə'get, forgot, forgotten	užmiršti
forgot fə'gɔt	
forgotten fə'gɔtən	
form fɔ:m	lytis
forty 'fɔ:ti	keturiasdešimt
foul faul	labai purvinas
four fɔ:	keturi
fourteen 'fɔ:tyn	keturiolika
fox fɔks	lapė
France frąns	Prancūzija
freeze fryz, froze, frozen	šalti, šaldyti
French frenč	prancūzų, prancūzų kalba
fresh freš	šviežias
Friday fraidi	penktadienis
friend frend	draugas
frighten 'fraitən	išgąsdinti
frog frɔg	varlė
from frəm	iš, nuo
front frʌnt	
in front of	prieš, priešakyje
froze frouz žr. freeze	
frozen 'frouzən žr. freeze	
fruit frūt	vaisiai
full ful	pilnas
fur fə:	kailis
further 'fə:ðə žr. far	
furthest 'fə:ðəst žr. far	

G.

gaily 'geili	linksmai
galoshes gə'lɔšəz	kaliošai
gap gɑp	tarpas
garden 'gądən	sodas
garland 'gąlənd	vainikas
gate geit	vartai
gather 'gɑðə	krauti
gave geiv žr. give	
gay gei	linksmas
geese gys žr. goose	
gentle džentl	švelnus
German 'džə:mən	vokietis, vokiečių
get get, got	gauti
get up	atsikelti
get in	įeiti
get out	išlipti
get to	atvykti
get him to invite me	įtikinti jį pakviesti mane
get, prieš būdv.	pasidaryti
he got his face dirty	susitepė veidą iš netyčių
giant 'džaiənt	milžinas
Gipsy 'džipsi	čigonas
girl gə:l	mergelė
give giv, gave, given	duoti
give in	pasiduoti
given givn	
giving giviŋ	duosnus
glass gląs	stiklas
go gou, went, gone	eiti, važiuoti
go back	grįžti
go on with	tęsti
go past	praeiti, pravažiuoti pro
God gɔd	Dievas
goddess 'gɔdis	deivė
gold gould	auksas, auksinis

golden 'gouldən	auksinis
good gud, better, best	geras
goose gūs, geese	žąsis
goose-feather 'gūsfeðə	žasies plunksna
got gɔt, žr. get	
gown gaun	suknia
grace greis	grakštumas
gradual 'grædjuəl	laipsniškas
grammar 'græmə	gramatika
grand-child 'grænčaild	anūkas
grand-father 'grænfąðə	senelis
grass grąs	žolė
grave greiv	kapas
great 8 greit	didelis
Greatwain greit'wein	gryžulo ratai, sietynas
green gryn	žalias
grew grū žr. grow	
grey grei	pilkas
grief gryf	liūdesys
ground graund	žemė
grow, grew, grown	augti
grown up	užaugęs
guest gest	svečias
gun gʌn	šautuvas

H.

had hæd 14 žr. have	
hair hɛə	plaukai
half hąf	pusė
hall hɔ:l	priemenė
hand hænd	ranka
hand	įteikti
handkerchief 'hæŋkəčif	nosinė
hang hæŋ, hung	kabėti, kabinti
hang, hanged hæŋd	pakarti

happen ˈhɑpən	atsitikti
happy ˈhɑpi	laimingas
hard hąd	kietas, sunkus
hard	sunkiai
hardly ˈhądli	vos
Harwich ˈhɑrič	
has hɑz	turi
hat hɑt	skrybėlė
hatched hɑčt	išperėtas
have hɑv, had	turėti
hawk hɔ:k	vanagas
hay hei	šienas
make hay	šienauti
he hy	jis
head hed	galva
health helθ	sveikata
healthy ˈhelθi	sveikas
hear hiə, heard hə:d	girdėti
heart hąt	širdis
by heart	atmintinai
heaven hevn	dangus
held held žr. hold	
help help	pagelbėti, padėti
Henry ˈhenri	Henrikas, Indrikis
her 18 hə:	ją, jos, jai
here hiə	čia
here and there	šen ir ten
hers 20 hə:z	
high 30 hai	aukštas, aukštai
high-heeled hai hyld	aukštais kulnais
hill hil	kalva
him 18 him	jį, jam
his hiz	jo
hiss his	šnypšti
hive haiv	avilys
hold hould, held	laikyti
hold your breath	sulaikyti kvapą
hold out against	laikytis prieš

hole houl	skylė
holiday 'hɔlidei	šventė
holidays	atostogos
Holland 'hɔlənd	Olandija
home houm	namai, namo
at home	namie
honey 'hʌni	medus
horse hɔ:s	arklys
on horse-back	raitas
hour auə	valanda
house haus	namai
how many	kiek
hundred 'hʌndrəd	šimtas
hurt hə:t, hurt	kenkti, įžeisti
husband 'hʌzbənd	vyras

I.

I ai	aš
icicle 'aisikəl	varvoklis
idiot 'idiət	idiotas
if if	jei, ar
ill il	sergąs
illness i'lnəs	liga
impatient im'peišənt	nekantrus
in in	į, viet.
include iŋ'klūd	įskaityti
indicate 'indikeit	parodyti
indirect speech indi'rekt spyč	netiesioginė kalba
individual indi'vidžūəl	individualus
ink iŋk	rašalas
inside in'said	viduj, į vidų
instance 'instəns	pavyzdys
instead in'sted	vietoj
interesting 'intrəstiŋ	įdomus
interrogative intə'rɔgətiv	klausiamasis

into 'intu į
intransitive in'trąnsətiv negaliniuotinis
inverted commas in'və:tid 'kɔməz kabutės
invite in'vait pakviesti
is iz yra
it it bevardės giminės įvardis, tai
its its įvardžio "it" kil.

J.

Jane džein Ona
January mėn. 'džɑnjūəri sausis
Japanese džɑpə'nyz japonas, japonų
jewel 'džūil brangenybė
Jim džim Jokūbas, Jokūbėlis
John džɔn Jonas
joyous 'džɔiəs linksmas
judge džʌdž spręsti
July mėn. džū'lai liepos
jump džʌmp šokti
June mėn. džūn birželis

K.

Katharine 'kɑθrin Katrė
keep kyp, kept kept laikyti
key ky raktas
kill kil užmušti
killing 'kiliŋ užmušąs
kind kaind rūšis
  a kind of tam tikras
  what kind of koks
kind malonus
king kiŋ karalius

kitten 'kitən kačiukas
knew njū, žr. know
knife naif peilis
knock nɔk barškinti
know nou, knew, known noun žinoti, pažįsti

L.

lady leidi ponia
lain lein žr. lie
lake leik ežeras
land lænd žemė, šalis
language 'læŋgwidž kalba
large lądž didelis
last ląst praeitas, paskutinis
  last year pernai
lasting 'ląstiŋ begalinis
late leit vėlus
lately 'leitli neseniai
laugh ląf juoktis
lay lei žr. lie
leaf lyf, leaves lapas
leap-year 'lypjə: kilnieji metai
learn lə:n learnt lə:nt sužinoti
least 21 lyst mažiausiai, -ias
  at least mažiausiai
leather 'leðə oda
leave lyv, left apleisti, palikti
leaves lyvz žr. leaf
left left kairys
left žr. leave
leg leg koja (šlaunis ir blauzda)
leisurely 'ležəli tingiai
lemon 'lemən citrina
lemonade lemə'neid limonadas
length leŋθ ilgumas

leopard 'lepəd	leopardas
less 21 les	mažiau
lesson 'lesən	pamoka
let 22 let let	leisti
let in	įleisti
letter 'letə	raidė, laiškas
lie lai lay, lain	gulėti
life laif lives	gyvybė, gyvenimas
light lait	šviesa
light	šviesus
lightning 'laitniŋ	žaibas
like laik	mėgti
like 9	panašus į
like this	šitoks, šitaip
like that	anoks, anaip
lime laim	liepa
line lain	eilė, linija
lion 'laiən	liūtas
lion-tamer 'lain teiəmə	liūtų ramdytojas
list list	sąrašas
Lithuania liθ'jūeiniə	Lietuva
Lithuanian liθū'einiən	lietuvis, lietuvių, lietuvių kalba
little 21, 22 litl	mažas, mažai
live liv	gyventi
lives laivz	žr. life
lock lɔk	užraktas
lock	užrakinti
log lɔg	pagalys
London 'lʌndən	Londonas
long lɔŋ	ilgas
no longer	nebe-
long	ilgėtis
look luk	rodytis, žiūrėti
look up	ieškoti (žodyne ir t. t.)
look at	žiūrėti į
look for	ieškoti
look forward to	laukti
looking-glass 'lukiŋgląs	veidrodis

lord lɔ:d	ponas
lot lɔt	
a lot	daug
loud laud	garsus
love lʌv	meilė
love	mylėti
lovely 'lʌvli	gražus
loving 'lʌviŋ	mylįs
low lou	žemas, žemai
luck lʌk	laimė (pasisekimas)
lucky 'lʌki	laimingas
lunch lʌnč	pietus
lute lūt	tam tikra kanklių rūšis

M.

mad mɑd	beprotis
made meid žr. make	padarytas
magpie 'mɑgpai	šarka
maid meid	mergaitė, tarnaitė
maiden, poez. 'meidn	mergina, mergaitė
make 27 meik made	daryti, priversti
make up	sudaryti
man mɑn men	vyras
many 17 'meni	daug
March, mėn. mąč	kovas
Margate 'mągit	
mark mąk	žymėti
marry 'mɑri	vesti, tekėti
married 'mɑrid	vedęs, tekėjusi
Mary 'mɛəri	Marė
master 'mąstə	ponas
May, mėn. mei	gegužis
may 15	
me 18 my	mane, man
meadow 'medou	pieva, laukas
meal myl	valgis

mean myn meant ment — reikšti
meantime myn'taim — tuo tarpu
meaning myniŋ — reikšmė
meet myt met — sutikti
melancholy 'meləŋkəli — paniuręs, liūdnas
melody 'meləd i — melodija
melt melt — tirpti
memory 'memri — atminimas
men men, žr. man
mention 'menšən — minėti
merry 'meri, — linksmas
messenger 'mesindžə — pasiuntinys
met met žr. meet
mice (mais) žr. mouse
mile mail — mylia
milk milk — pienas
million 'miljən — milionas
mine 20 main — mano
minute 'minit — minutė
mirror 'mirə — veidrodis
mirth mə:θ — linksmumas
miss mis
miss a train — pasivėlinti į traukinį
I miss the air — man trūksta oro
mistake mis'teik — klaida
mistaken mis'teikən — klystąs
Mr. 'mistə tik prieš. pav. — ponas
Mrs. 'misiz " " " — ponia
moment 'moumənt — akimirksnis
money ,mʌni — pinigai
Monday 'mʌndi — pirmadienis
month mʌnθ months mʌnθs — mėnuo
moon mūn — mėnulis
moor mɔ: — brūzginas
more 17 — daugiau
morning 'mɔ:niŋ — rytas
mortal 'mɔ:təl — mirtingas
most 17 moust — daugiausiai

mother 'mʌðə	motina
mountain 'mauntin	kalnas
mouse maus mice	pelė
mouth mauθ	burna
move mūv	judinti, judėti
much 17 mʌč	daug
mummy 'mʌmi	mamytė
murder 'mə:də	žudinės
murmur 'mə:mə	murmėjimas
murmur	murmėti
music 'mjūzik	muzika
must 14, 29 mʌst	
I must speak	aš turiu kalbėti
my mai	mano

N.

nail neil	nagas
name neim	vardas
name	vadinti
Napoleon nə'pouliən	Napoleonas
near niə	arti
nearly 'niəli	beveik
necessary 'nesəsəri	reikalingas
neck nek	kaklas
need 22 nyd	
I need books	man reikalingos knygos
never nevə	niekados
new njū	naujas
new-married	jaunavedys, naujai vedęs
news njūz	naujienos, žinios
next nekst	sekantis
next	šalia
nice nais	malonus
Niemen 'nymən	Nemunas
night 'nait	naktis

nine nain	devyni
nineteen ˈnaintyn	devyniolika
ninety nainti	devyniasdešimt
nip nip	grybti, nušaldyti
no nou	joks
no	ne
no one ˈnouwʌn	niekas
noise nɔiz	triukšmas
none 20 nʌn	joks
North nɔːθ	šiaurė, žiemiai
North-West	šiaurės vakarai
the North Sea	Šiaurės Jūra
nose nouz	nosis
not nɔt	ne
note nout	gaida
notebook ˈnoutbuk	sąsiuvinis
notice ˈnoutis	pastebėti
nothing ˈnʌθiŋ	niekas
now nau	dabar
nowhere ˈnouwɛə	niekur
November, mėn. nəˈvembə	lapkritys
number ˈnʌmbə	numeris

O:

oak ouk	ąžuolas
obey əˈbei	klausyti
oˈclock 13 əˈklɔk	
one oˈclock	pirma valanda
October, mėn. ɔkˈtoubə	spalis
of 8, 10 əv	kilm. iš
off ɔf	iš-, nu-, (po veiks.)
the light's off	šviesa užgesinta
often ˈɔfən	dažnai
old ould	senas
on ɔn	ant, viet.

the light's on	šviesa uždegta
once wʌns	kartą
at once	tuojaus
one 13 wʌn	vienas
open 'oupən	atidarytas
open	atidaryti
opera 'ɔprə	opera
opportunity ɔpə'tjūniti	proga
opposite 'ɔpezit	priešingumas
or ɔ:	arba
oral 'ɔ:rəl	žodžiu
orange 'ɔrindž	apelsinas
orchard 'ɔ:čəd	vaisių sodas
Orpheus 'ɔ:fjūs	Orfėjus
Ostende ɔ'stend	
our auə	mūsų
ours 20 auəz	
out aut	iš — po veiksm.
out of	iš, nuo
outlive aut'liv	pergyventi
outside aut'said	lauke
over 'ouvə	virš, per, ant
owl aul	pelėda

P.

pair pɛə	pora
pale peil	išblyškęs, šviesus
pancake 'pænkeik	blynas
paper 'peipə	popierius
paper	išlipinti popieriu
parson 'pąsən	klebonas
part pąt	dalis
partly 'pątli	dalinai
partridge pątridž	kurapka
pass pąs	pravažiuoti, praeiti

past pąst	pô
past	pra — (po veiks.)
past tense	būtasis laikas
pea py	žirnis
peach pyč	persikas
pear pɛə	kriaušė
pen pen	plunksna
pencil 'pensəl	pieštukas
people 'pypl	žmonės
perhaps pə'hɑps	gal būt
person 'pə:sən	asmuo
persuade pə'sweid	įtikinti
Peter 'pytə	Petras
Philippa 'filipə	
phrase freiz	išsireiškimas
piano 'pjɑnou	fortepionas
picture 'pikčə	paveikslas
piece pys	gabalas
pig pig	kiaulė
pity 'piti	
it's a pity	gaila
place pleis	vieta
plait plɑt	pinti
plant pląnt	augalas
plate pleit	lekštė
play plei	žaist, lošti, skambinti
please 35 plyz	malonėkit
pleased plyzd	patenkintas
ploughman 'plaumən	artojas
pluck plʌk	skinti, griebti
plum plʌm	slyva
plural 'plɔ:rəl	daugiskaita
police pə'lys	policija
polite pə'lait	mandagus
poor pɔ:	neturtingas
porter 'pɔ:tə	sargas
possession pe'zešən	nuosavybė
possible 'pɔsəbl	galimas

post poust	paštas
pot pɔt	puodas
potato pə'teitou potatoes	bulvė
pound paund	svaras
pour pɔ:	pilti
pour out	išpilstyti
pour with rain	labai lyti
preposition prepə'zišən	prielinksnis
present 'prezənt	dovana
present tense	esamasis laikas
pretty ,priti	gražus
prince prins	princas
princess prin'ses	princesė
probably 'prɔbəbli	tur būt
promise 'prɔmis	prižadėti
pronoun 'prounaun	įvardis
pronounce prə'nauns	ištarti
pronunciation prənʌnsi'eišən	ištarimas
proverb 'prɔvə:b	priežodis
pudding 'pudiŋ	pudingas
pull pul	traukti
pupil 'pjūpl	mokinys
pure pjɔ:	grynas
purple 'pə:pl	violetinis
put put, put	dėti
put down	padėti
put away	padėti
put on	uždėti
put out	atkišti

Q.

quarter 'kwɔ:tə	ketvirtis
queen kwyn	karalienė
question 'kweschən	klausimas
question	klausinėti, klausti

quick kwik — greitas
quite kwait — visiškai

R.

rabbit 'rαbit — triušis
rain rein — lietus
rain — lyti
rainbow 'reinbou — vaivorykštė
rain-coat 'reinkout — lietaus apsiaustas
ran rαn žr. run
rat rαt — žiurkė
rather 'rąδə
I would rather be 22 — aš verčiau būčiau
read ryd read red — skaityti
ready 'redi — pasiruošęs
real riəl — tikras, teisingas
reap ryp — piauti (javus)
reason 'ryzən — priežastis
recipe 'resipi — receptas
red red — raudonas
refresh ri'freš — atgaivinti
refuse ri'fjūz — atsakyti, atsisakyti
reign rein — viešpatavimas
relation ri'leišən — giminė
remember ri'membə — atsiminti, prisiminti
remind ri'maind — priminti
rest rest — likutis
rhyme raim — eilės
rich rič — turtingas
ride raid rode, ridden — joti
right rait — teisingas
you're right — jūsų tiesa
right — dešinis
ring riŋ — žiedas
rise raiz rose, risen — tekėti, keltis, kilti

road roud — kelias
roar rɔ: — staugti
roast roust — keptas
rode roud žr. ride
roll roul — risti
rope roup — virvė
roof rūf — stogas
room rūm — kambarys
rose rouz žr. rise
round raund — aplink
rough rʌf — neramus
rude rūd — nemandagus
rue rū — rūta
run rʌn, ran, run — bėgti
Russia 'rʌšə — Rusija
Russian 'rʌšən — rusas, rusų, rusų kalba
rye rai — rugiai

S.

Sabbath, poez. 'sαbəθ — sekmadienis
saddle sαdl — balnas
saddle — balnoti
safe seif — saugus
said sed žr. say
sailor 'se'lə — jūrininkas
salt sɔlt — druska
same seim
the same — tas pats
sand sαnd — smiltys
sang sαŋ žr. sing
sank sαŋk žr. sink
sat sαt žr. sit
Saturday 'sαtədi — šeštadienis
saw sɔ: žr. see
say 19 sei said, said — sakyti

school skūl — mokykla
school-master 'skūlmąstə — mokyklos mokytojas
scream skrym — spiegti
sea sy — jūra
sea-sick 'sysik — sergąs jūros liga
season 'syzən — metų laikas
second 'sekənd — antras
second-hand — vartotas
see sy saw, seen — matyti
seem sym — rodytis
seen syn, žr. see
seethe syð — suktis
self 18, 35 self
send send, sent, sent — siųsti
sense sens — reikšmė, sąmonė
sent sent žr. send
sentence 'sentəns — sąkinys
September, mėn. sep'tembə — rugsėjas
serious 'siəriəs — rimtas
servant 'sə:vənt — tarnas, -aitė
seven 'sevən — septyni
seventeen 'sevəntyn — septyniolika
seventy 'sevənti — septyniasdešimt
several 'sevrəl — keli
shake šeik shook, shaken — kratyti(s), purtyti(s)
Shakespeare 'šeikspiə
shall 15, 35 šəl
share šɛə — dalis
sharp šąp — aštrus
she šy — ji
sheep šyp sheep — avis
sheet šyt — paklodė, plotas
shepherd 'šepəd — piemuo
shilling 'šiliŋ — šilingas
shirt 'šə:t — marškiniai
shoe šū — batas
shoot šūt, shot — šauti
shore šɔ: — krantas

short šɔ:t	trumpas
shot šɔt žr. shoot	
should 37 šud	
shoulder 'šouldə	petys
shout šaut	rėkti, šaukti
show šou showed, shown	rodyti
shower 'šauə	lietus
shrill šril	spiegiamai
shut šʌt shut, shut	uždaryti
shut	uždarytas
side said	šonas
on each side	kiekvienoj pusėje
silence 'sailəns	tyla
silk silk	šilkas
silken 'silkən	šilkinis
silly 'sili	kvailas
since sins	nuo to laiko, kai
sing siŋ sang, sung	dainuoti, giedoti
single 'siŋl	vienas
singular 'siŋgjələ	vienaskaita
sink siŋk sank, sunk	pagrimsti
sir sə:	pone
sister 'sistə	sesuo
sit sit, sat	sedėti
sit down	sėstis
six siks	šeši
sixteen 'sikstyn	šešiolika
sixty 'siksti	šešiasdešimt
size saiz	didumas
skate skeit	čiuožti
skin skin	oda
sky skai	dangus
sleep slyp	miegas
sleep slept	miegoti
sleepless 'slyplis	be miego
sleigh slei	rogės
slept slept žr. sleep	
small smɔ:l	mažas

smile smail	šypsotis
smooth smūð	lygus
sneeze snyz	čiaudėti
snow snou	sniegas
snow	snigti
so sou	taip, todėl
sock sɔk	trumpa kojinė
soldier 'souldžə	kareivis
some 6 sʌm	bent kiek, kai kurie
someone 17 'sʌmwʌn	kažkas, kas nors
something 17 'sʌmθiŋ	kaž kas, kas nors (daiktams)
some time 'sʌmtaim	kada nors
sometimes 'sʌmtaimz	kartais
somewhere 'sʌmwɛə	kaž kur, kur nors
soon sūn	netrukus, nepoilgam
sorrow 'sɔrou	liūdėsys
sorry 'sɔri	
I am sorry	atsiprašau, man gaila
sound saund	garsas
soup sūp	sriuba
South sauθ	pietūs
sow sou sowed soud sown	sėti
space speis	tarpas
Spain spein	Ispanija
Spanish 'spɑniš	ispanų, ispanų kalba
sparrow 'spɑrou	žvirblis
speak spyk spoke, spoken	kalbėti
spell spel spelt	išvardinti raides
spelling 'speliŋ	rašyba
spelt spelt žr. spell	
spend spend spent spent	leisti (laiką, pinigus)
spider 'spaidə	voras
spill spil spilt spilt	pralieti
spoke spouk	
spot spɔt žr. speak	vieta
sprang sprɑŋ žr. spring	
spring spriŋ	pavasaris
spring sprang, sprung	sprogti

stair stɛə	laiptas
stammer 'stɑmə	mikčioti
stand stɑnd stood	stovėti
stand up	atsistoti
stanza 'stɑnzə	posmas
star stą	žvaigždė
statement 'steitmənt	tvirtinimas
station 'steišən	stotis
stay stei	viešėti, pasilikti
stealth stelθ	
by stealth	iš patykų
step step	slenkstis, žingsnis
Stephen 'styvən	Steponas
still stil	ramus
still 32	dar
stocking stɔkiŋ	ilga kojinė
stone stoun	akmuo
stood stud žr. stand	
stop stɔp	stabdyti, sustoti
story 'stɔ:ri	pasaka
street stryt	gatvė
strange streindž	keistas
stretch streč	ištiesti
strong strɔŋ	stiprus
substitute 'sʌbstitjūt	pakeisti
such sʌč	toks
suddenly 'sʌdənli	staiga
suit sjūt	tikti
summer 'sʌmə	vasara
sun sʌn	saulė
Sunday 'sʌndi	sekmadienis
sung sʌŋ žr. sing	
sunk sʌŋk žr. sink	
superstition sūpə'stišən	prietaras
supper 'sʌpə	vakarienė
supply sə'plai	patiekti
sure šɔ:	tikras
to be sure!	tikrai

surname 'sə:neim — pavardė
surprise sə'praiz — nustebinti
surround sə'raund — apsupti
Susan 'sūzən
suspicious sə'spišəs — įtartinas
swallow 'swɔlou — kregždė
swam swɑm žr. swim
sweet swyt — saldus
swift swift — greitas
swim swim, swam, swum — plaukti
swindler 'swindlə — apgavikas
Swiss swis — šveicaras, šveicarų
switch swič — jungtukas
swum swʌm žr. swim
syllable 'siləbl — skiemuo

T.

table teibl — stalas
table-cloth 'teiblklɔθ — staltiesė
tactful 'tɑktfəl — taktingas
tailor 'teilə — siuvėjas
take teik took, taken — imti, pasiimti, nuvesti
take up — paimti
tall 30 tɔ:l — augštas
tame teim — ramdyti
taste teist — skonis
taste — ragauti
taught tɔ:t žr. teach
tea ty — arbata
tea pot typɔt — arbatinė
teach tyč taught — mokyti
teacher 'tyčə — mokytojas
tear tiə — ašara
tear tɛə tore, torn — plėšti, plyšti, draskyti
I can't tear myself away — aš negaliu atsitraukti

teeth tyθ žr. tooth	
telephone 'telifoun	telefonas
telephone	telefonuoti
tell 19 tel told	sakyti, pasakoti, apipasakoti, įsakyti
ten ten	dešimt
tense tens	laikas
terrible 'terəbl	baisus
than 17 ðən	negu, už
thank θaŋk	dėkoti
thank you	ačiū
Thames temz	Temza
that 10 ðat	anas, tas
that 10 ðət	kurs
that ðət	kad
the 9 ðə	
the same	tas pats
thee ðy	tave, tau
their ðɛə	jų
theirs 20 ðɛəz	
them ðəm	juos, jas, jiems, joms
then ðen	tada, paskum
there 7 ðɛə	tenai
these ðyz	šie, šitie
they ðei	jie, jos
thief θyf	vagis
thin θin	plonas
thing θiŋ	daiktas, dalykas
think θiŋk thought	manyti, galvoti
third θə:d	trečias
thirst θə:st	troškulis
thirsty 'θə:sti	ištroškęs
thirteen 'θə:tyn	trylika
thirty θə:ti	trisdešimts
this ðis	šis, šitas
Thomas 'tɔməs	
those ðouz	anie, tie
thou ðau	tu

though ðou	nors
thought θɔ:t žr. think	
thousand θauzənd	tūkstantis
three θry	trys
threw θrū žr. throw	
throne θroun	sostas
through θrū	pro, per
throw θrou threw, thrown	mesti
thumb θʌm	nykštis
thurder 'θʌndə	griausmas
Thursday 'θə:zdi	ketvirtadienis
tide taid	
high tide	potvynis
low tide	atoslūgis
tiger 'taigə	tigras
tight-rope 'taitroup	ištempta virvė (cirke)
time taim	laikas, kartas, sykis
tinker 'tiŋkə	skardžius
tiptoe 'tiptou	ant pirštų galų
tired taiəd	pavargęs
to 10, 18 tu	į, prie, naud.
toe tou	kojos pirštas
to-day tə'dei	šiandien
together tə'geðə	kartu
told tould žr. tell	
to-morrow tə'wɔrou	rytoj
to-night tə'nait	šią naktį
too tū	per, irgi
took tuk žr. take	
tooth tūθ teeth	dantis
top tɔp	viršus
on top	viršuje, ant
tore tɔ: žr. tear	
torn tɔ:n žr. tear	
touch tʌč	liesti
towel tauəl	rankšluostis
town taun	miestas
train trein	traukinys

transitive 'trąnsətiv	galiniuotinis
translate trans'leit	versti
travel trævl travelled	keliauti
travel	kelionė
traveller 'trævlə	keleivis
tree try	medis
trouble trʌbl	vargas
trouble	varginti(s)
trousers 'trauzez	kelnės
try trai	mėginti, bandyti
turn tə:n	eilė
in turn	iš eilės
by turns	pakaitomis
turn	sukti, pasisukti
turn off the light	užgesinti šviesą
turn on the light	uždegti šviesą
turn down	atversti
twelve twelv	dvylika
twenty 'twenti	dvidešimt
twenty-one	dvidešimt vienas
twice twais	du kartu
two tū	du

U.

ugly 'ʌgli	negražus
umbrella ʌm'brelə	skėtis
uncle 'ʌŋkl	dėdė
uncomfortable ʌn'kʌmfətəbl	nepatogus
under ʌndə	po, apačioj
understand ʌndə'stænd	suprąsti
understood	
understood ʌndə'stud	žr. understand
underline ʌndə'lain	pabraukti
unfaithful ʌn' feiθfəl	neištikimas
unhealthy ʌn'helθi	nesveikas

unlike ʌn'laik	nepanašus
unlucky ʌn'lʌki	nelaimingas
until ən'til	iki, lig
up ʌp	į viršų
take up	paimti
us 18 əs	mus, mums
use 24 jūs	nauda
it's no use	neverta
use jūz	vartoti
used 28 jūst	būt. dažn.
used to	pripratęs
utter 'ʌtə	tarti

V.

vary 'vɛəri	įvairuoti
verb və:b	veiksmažodis
very 'veri	labai
village 'vilidž	miestelis
visit 'vizit	lankymas
visit	lankyti
vocabulary və'kɑbjələri	žodynėlis
voice vɔis	balsas
vowel 'vauil	balsė

W.

Wales weilz	Valija
walk wɔ:k	pasivaikščiojimas
walk	vaikščioti
wall wɔ:l	siena
want wɔnt	norėti
warm wɔ:m	šiltas
warning 'wɔ:niŋ	perspėjimas

was 14 wəz žr. be
wash wɔš plauti, skalbti
watch wɔč laikrodis
watch stebėti, prižiūrėti
water wɔ:tə vanduo
wave weiv banga
way wei kelias, būdas
on the way pakeliui
weak wyk silpnas
wealth welθ turtas
wear wɛə wore, worn nešioti
wear away sudėvėti
weather 'weðə oras
we wy mes
wedding 'wediŋ vestuvės
Wednesday 'wenzdi trečiadienis
week wyk savaitė
weep wyp wept, wept 'verkti
welcome 'welkəm laukiamas
well wel sveikas
well, better, best gerai
well na
went went žr. go
wept wept žr. weep
were 14 wə
west west vakarai
wet wet šlapias
wet šlapinti
what wɔt kas
whatever wɔt'evə kas tiktai, ką tiktai
wheat wyt kviečiai
when wen kada
where wɛə kur
whether weðə ar
which wič katras, kuris
while wail tuo laiku kai
whirlpool 'wə:lpūl verpetas
white wait baltas

whither, poez. 'wiðe į kur
who hū kas, kurs
whoever hū'evə kas tiktai
whose hūz kieno
why wai kodėl
wide waid platus
widow 'widou našlė
wife waif wives žmona
wild waild laukinis
will 15, 35 wil
William 'wiljəm
willow 'wilou gluosnis
win win, won, won laimėti, gauti
wind wind vėjas
wind up waind, wound, wound užsukti
window 'windou langas
wing wiŋ sparnas
winter 'wintə žiema
wise waiz išmintingas
with wið su
without wið'aut be
wives waivz žr. wife
woe, poez. wou liūdesys
woman wumən, women wimin moteris
won wʌn žr. win
wonder wʌndə
I wonder aš klausiu savęs
wood wud miškas
word wə:d žodiš
wore wɔ: žr. wear
work wə:k darbas
work dirbti
world wə:ld pasaulis
worm wə:m kirminas
worn wɔ:n žr. wear
worse 17 wə:s žr, bad, badly
worst 17 wə:st žr. bad, badly
worth wə:θ vertė

worth	vertas
would 37 wud	
wound waund žr. wind	
wraggle taggle 'rɑgl tɑgl	
The Wraggle Taggle Gipsies	driskiai čigonai
write rait, wrote, written	rašyti
writer 'raitə	rašytojas
written 'ritn žr. write	
wrong rɔŋ	klaidingas, neteisingas
you're wrong	klystate
wrote rout žr. write	

Y.

yard jąd	kiemas
yard	jardas (91 centimetras)
year jə:	metai
yellow 'jelou	geltonas
yellowish 'jelouiš	gelsvas
yesterday 'jestədi	vakar
yes jes	taip
yet jet	tačiau
yet 32	dar
you 18 jū	jūs, jus, jums
young jʌŋ	jaunas
your jɔ:	jūsų
yours 20 jɔ:z	

Pastabos.

a. Po kiekvieno žodžio nurodytas jo tarimas fonetiniais ženklais, pav. go gou.

b. Nepaprastųjų veiksmažodžių pirma dedama bendratis, paskui jos tarimas, būtasis laikas ir būtojo laiko neveikiamasis dalyvis, jeigu jis skiriasi nuo būtojo laiko, pav. blow blou, blew, blown.

Prašoma atitaisyti prieš vartojant knygą svarbiausios spaudos klaidos.

Pusl.	Eilutė	Išspausdinta	Turi būti
VI	8 iš virš	žodžių.	žodžių,
„	7 iš apač.	joje	jame
11	10 iš apač.	You're,	You're
39	3 iš apač.	pojučiais	pojūčiais
45	9 iš virš	beautiful	most beautiful
46	1 iš apač.	stocking	sto'ckings
64	2 iš apač.	threne	throne
69	4 iš virš.	ihey	they
74	6 iš apač.	Wich	Which
113	2 iš apač.	miesininkas	mėsininkas
117	16 iš virš.	disə'gryment	disə'grymənt

Turinys.

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